DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 057 974 RC 005 870

TITLE	Self-Determination: A Program of Accomplishments.
INSTITUTION	Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	May 71
NOTE	357p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$13.16
DESCRIPTORS	*Action Programs (Community); *American Indians; *Economic Development; Group Unity; Improvement Programs; *Individual Power; Participation; *Self Help Programs; Social Development; State Federal Support

ABSTRACT

The accomplishments of programs developed and managed by American Indian groups are presented in this document. The philosophy of Federal agencies is discussed in relation to placing with Indian communities the responsibility for administering their own affairs, planning their own programs, and managing their own funds. Special programs offering training and technical assistance to Indian leaders are described. Sketches on 8 Indian communities typify economic development programs which result in increased employment and income for Indian families and additional resources for tribal governments. Nine additional sketches of Indian communities illustrate how reservation development programs include both social and economic development while preserving the traditional way of life and protecting cultural values. In addition, 68 community action agencies and their programs are described. (JH)

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self-determination:

a program of accomplishments

With only an occasional patient comment about having a few other things to do—like run their programs instead of talking about them—tribal chairmen and community action agency directors and staff, who never begin a day without wanting, somehow, to do the impossible, tacked more hours onto their work schedules in order to provide, by letter and telephone, the information for this publication.

Asked for facts, reactions, opinions, accomplishments, needs, hopes (and what the weather is like and how to spell that name), these busy people, for whom report writing is an unending obligation, began an exchange of outlines, notes, drafts, corrected drafts, and galley proofs. They sent photographs so readers could visualize their programs; asked tribal members to contribute art work.

Always willing to follow through for the sake of their program participants, the men and women in the field (including those answering undialable reservation telephone numbers, Frog City 31, Miccosukee in Florida, and St. Ignace 1055, Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan) added new data, corrected a figure here and there, and approved the last revisions.

Finally, the papers and the pictures and the drawings were assembled and organized, and this report by two hundred and more individuals went to press.

Published by the Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc.
Indian Community Action Project under its grant
from the Office of Economic Opportunity with the
cooperation of the Indian community action agencies
and the other programs included in this publication.

May 1971

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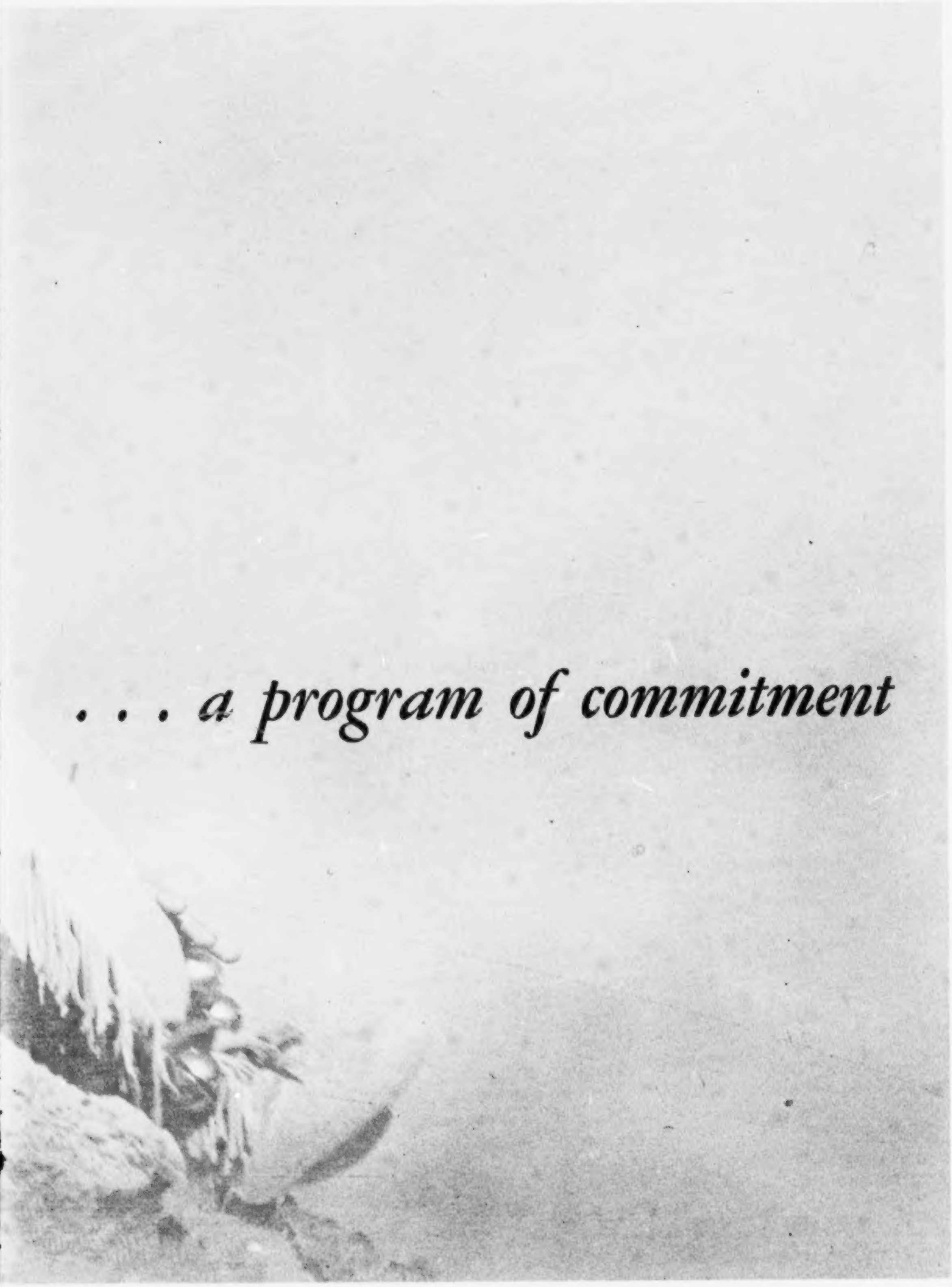

. . . a program of commitment

the Indian situation today

Any report of accomplishments and any analysis of the future of Indian programs must take into account the total environment of Indian affairs. The philosophical innovations in the policies and objectives in funding Indian programs by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and their success or failure, determine to some extent the overall Indian situation, and, in turn, are affected by this situation.

The early Sixties produced significant changes and positive shifts in the lives of Indian people and in the administration of local, state, and federal Indian affairs. The Office of Economic Opportunity played a large role in bringing about these changes through its philosophy of placing with the Indian communities the responsibility for administering their own affairs, planning their own programs and solutions, and managing their own funds.

Prior to the Sixties, the federal administration of Indian affairs was a rather paternalistic, authoritarian management process. Indian communities, understandably, chose negative responses to this kind of administration. They either totally opposed federal involvement in their lives or succumbed entirely to paternalism. A few chose to make meaningful progress for their people in this stifling atmosphere. There were altogether too few bright spots in this picture.

Today the Departments of Interior, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Transportation all have programs or funds directed toward Indian people and their problems. Several of these agencies have "Indian desks" to coordinate their activities. In addition, at one time or another, the Departments of State, Treasury, and Defense are affected by or affect the conduct of Indian affairs. Taking the lead from OEO, many of these federal agencies have become aware of the acute problems facing Indians and are evaluating their responsibilities and resources.

Equally important is the reaction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the new awareness of Indian capability to develop and manage programs. The BIA has opened its paternalistic grip and also has begun program innovations.

Most significant has been the enlightened attitude of the present Administration toward Indian affairs. The President's July 8, 1970, Special Message to Congress on Indian Affairs set the tone. Its action words are: **self-determination, self-help, anti-termination,** and **local control.** Indian tribes and Indian people are to be involved in the determination of their own destinies; to be consulted by federal officials in planning and developing solutions to their problems; to be assured of the continuing existence of the special relationship between Indian tribes and the United States; and to be placed in control of their own programs and of the funds appropriated for them.

It is at the local Indian level that one can see the impact of self-determination and how this affects the future of Indian affairs. This book will provide a summary glimpse of this impact.

If Indian tribes and Indian individuals have had to prove their right and capability to govern themselves and to control the funds and programs on their reservations, they have done so. Operating locally through their tribal councils, through their community action agencies, through tribal housing authorities, and through individually-owned Indian enterprises, Indian people have claimed their right to ascertain their own needs and problems; to design and develop the programs and solutions to meet these needs and problems; to manage and administer federal, state, private, and tribal resources and funds available; and, to staff and direct the overall efforts on their reservations.

Indian people in cities are also challenging the federal government and other public and private agencies to understand what self-determination means in an urban setting. They are challenging them to meet the unique problems of the Indian people in off-reservation, non-rural communities.

The Indian situation today is the context within which the Office of Economic Opportunity must revise and update its philosophy and objectives, reshape and redirect its programs. And it is within the context of self-determination that the entire public and private effort must change and progress.

the new philosophy

The philosophy of the Office of Economic Opportunity Indian Division, since its inception in 1964, has been that things will not be done for Indian people but rather that they will do things for themselves. The goal of the program is for individual Indians to be able to have the greatest possible control over their own lives and, in turn, influence the destiny of their communities. The general approach of the program is to afford significant opportunities to experience successes at the grass roots level.

Indian Division program policy is to provide direct funding to tribal councils to accomplish the following objectives: to strengthen tribal governments; to keep decision-making at the local level; and to make individual participation in the decision-making process a reality. The programs all require that training and technical assistance be an integral part of the process.

A major point of the OEO philosophy is that each individual community will operate at its own level of program sophistication, and that program development itself will be an educational process. All community action agencies are responsible for planning, developing, implementing and operating those programs which the people, through their own governing boards, have determined will best suit their needs.

In July 1970, the Indian Division expanded its five and one-half year old policy of self-determination to include Indians in urban communities. The major breakthrough was the funding of four urban Indian centers. There was also a shift from the community organization and service approach to a stronger commitment to the reservation communities to build up their local economic and management strength. The major objective was to enable Indian communities to obtain qualified leaders and professionals through the funding of a program that will provide these communities with lawyers, school administrators, and industrial and business managers committed to Indian self-determination.

The evaluative criteria to be used in assessing these programs are the degree of local involvement in the educational process of planning and administering programs; the maintenance of adequate financial and managerial controls in operating programs; and effectiveness in meeting local needs.

a viable structure

In order to assess the accomplishments reported in this book, it is necessary to understand significant facts of Indian history and the Office of Economic Opportunity organizational and program structures.

The legal-historical relationship of American Indians with the United States Government is unlike that of other citizens. In colonial times, those Indians who resided in the territory of the thirteen colonies reached treaty agreements with the colonial governments. Today, these agreements are reflected either in the existence of state Indian reservations or no reservations at all.

Following the formation of the United States, the Indians with whom treaties were made, lived outside the original colonies. The treaties were made, not with individual states, but between the federal government and the Indian nations. Many of these agreements included establishment of federal Indian reservations and the provision of certain services in exchange for large areas of land.

Most Indians on federal reservations have tribal governments chartered by the federal government. These tribal governments and their constituents, like municipal and county governments, are eligible to apply for the full range of OEO programs.

The Office of Economic Opportunity is an independent federal agency administratively located within the Executive Office of the President. Congressional jurisdiction for OEO and its programs is within the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education and Labor.

For purposes of funding, the national OEO structure is divided into ten regional offices. Grant processing normally takes place within the regional office. However, because of the special relationship between the United States and Indian tribes and the unique problems of Indian people, Indian communities do not channel their program proposals through the OEO regional offices. Instead, a special office, the Indian Division, was created at the Washington level to fund and monitor reservation Indian community action programs.

Recently, a mandate was given to the Office of Economic Opportunity by the President in his special Indian message making OEO also responsible for coordinating federal interagency program assistance to reach the special problems of Indians in urban communities.

The present organizational structure of the Indian Division is made up of the Office of the Director and three branches: the Operations Branch, which funds and monitors the 68 Community Action Agencies; the Program Development Branch, which develops, funds and monitors special programs; and the Management Support Branch, which, in addition to providing the necessary internal support functions to the Division, funds and monitors the training and technical assistance grants and contracts.

Indian Division policy is to make timely modifications in its organizational and program structure to make viable the program goals that allow Indian people to fully exercise their responsibility for the utilization and management of their resources. This allows for gearing up and phasing out special programs as necessary to effect widespread impact. An account of the current structure of these special programs is given in the following section.

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special programming

NCAI Industrial and Management Leadership

Many Indians today see the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) as one of their primary means for achieving inter-tribal unification. Dedicated to the concept of Indian self-help, the NCAI is an independent, common-interest organization supported by voluntary contributions. Its staff, from field workers to policy-making personnel, are all American Indians. The National Congress of American Indians operates many projects; a current one is its Industrial Development program, designed to encourage industries to locate on reservations.

In an effort to achieve this goal, the NCAI schedules industrial conferences in major cities across the United States, providing tribes an opportunity to meet with invited business representatives. Last year, industrial fairs were held in New York and Los Angeles, and one is scheduled for Chicago in September of 1971.

According to Leo W. Vocu, Acting Executive Director of the NCAI, the OEO-funded conferences have two primary functions: tribal representatives are instructed in selling and marketing techniques; business leaders learn the potential of reservation locations and manpower. The tribes are encouraged to organize follow-up meetings with the business representatives after the initial conferences.

While it is still too early to comment on the long-range success of this program, some benefits can already be identified. According to James Bluestone, NCAI's Economic Development Director, tribes in attendance at the industrial conferences over the last two years came in contact with over 700 representatives of industry. This fact alone is an accomplishment, for now American industry is becoming aware of the many human and physical resources available on the reservations.

In connection with their economic development plans, the NCAI also has applied to the Office of Economic Opportunity for funds for a Leadership Development program to provide graduate scholarships for Indian graduate students in the fields of management and business. The grant would provide for tuition and stipends for the graduate students.

Special Technical Assistance

The Special Technical Assistance Program (STAP) is part of the new Program Development Branch of the Indian Division. As its name implies, this relatively new project provides special technical assistance to Indian tribes and community action agencies in four specific and well-defined areas: (1) comprehensive reservation land development; (2) concentrated planning and business or economic development; (3) rural and urban housing; and (4) health.

Two field teams work from Indian Community Action Project (ICAP) area bases at three geographical locations. The first team works specifically with comprehensive reservation development and housing projects out of Utah and Arizona. The second team of specialists works out of South Dakota to implement a proposal for Indian Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICS). A labor and manpower advisor and a health and agricultural advisor are located in the Indian Division in

Washington, D. C. The field team specialists include an economist/planner, a mechanical engineer housing specialist, an attorney MESBIC specialist, a housing specialist, and a planning specialist.

These specialists are on call to any reservations, tribal groups, or CAAs that might require their particular expertise. They are authorized by the Director of the Indian Division to directly assist Indian leaders and councils with any plans a community might have or may wish to develop for implementing their self-determination projects.

Indian leaders may receive STAP assistance by contacting the Indian Division directly, ICAP staff members, or the specialists themselves. The STAP program is geared to generate, in a fraction of the time previously necessary, valuable assistance to solve extremely complex and technical problems that stem from the rapidly accelerating Indian self-determination programs.

Indian Training and Technical Assistance

The developmental process underway in the Indian programs requires that training and technical assistance be an integral part of the process. There are eight Indian Community Action Projects providing the increased support currently needed by community action agencies and other Indian programs to insure maintenance of fiscal controls and fulfillment of reporting responsibilities to their funding sources. At the same time, the eight projects provide training and technical expertise in those special program areas that will help the CAAs get results responsive to needs expressed by the participants and develop their planning and administrative capabilities.

In 1965, initial fundings to provide Indian CAAs with training and technical assistance went to three ICAPs: the Universities of Arizona, South Dakota and Utah. Subsequently, three more projects were funded at the Universities of Montana and New Mexico and Bemidji State College.

The plan for the last three years has been to effect and coordinate a systematic transition from university-based to locally controlled expertise. The United Southeastern Tribes ICAP was the first local Indian training and technical assistance program funded. Two groups have accomplished the transition from a university-based program—the Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc., ICAP and the Navajo Community College ICAP. A significant shift from the remaining university-based projects to regional or local Indian organizations will occur by 1972.

Each one of the eight ICAPs serves specific CAAs and a specific geographical area. The ICAPs also share with the other ICAPs their special expertise in certain program areas.

A great degree of rapport and trust must be established for effective training and technical assistance delivery in the Indian communities. Through several years' field experience, the ICAP programs have developed the expertise and professionalism necessary to provide training and technical assistance appropriate to the needs and regulations that are unique to Indian communities. The status of reservations and Indian groups and the legal implications and political structures are extremely complex. The ICAPs specialize in providing the technical expertise necessary to comply with these state and federal laws, and Indian program standards. They also assist in accomplishing the stated objectives of the Indian communities. These programs also have diligently trained Indians to provide training and technical assistance services to Indian programs.

The concept of the Advanced Action Agencies is part of the ICAP phase-out plan to have the Indian communities handle their own training and technical assistance programs. The long-range plan is to make training and technical assistance funds and programs the responsibility of the local Indian communities, since the local programs receive training and technical assistance from numerous federal, state, and private sources, as well as from OEO.

The selection criteria for the AAAs are tribes: (1) with good long-range plans, well-stated goals and objectives; (2) that have demonstrated the capability through visible program accomplishments to follow through on their plans; and (3) that have expressed the desire to have more freedom to plan their own training and technical assistance programs and to choose the appropriate resources to implement the programs.

The Indian Division also awards competitive contracts to obtain highly technical expertise for the Indian programs in controlled environment farming, wild rice paddy development, feasibility studies in aquaculture, mental health, architectural studies, training designs, management information systems, tourism, and other specialized fields not readily available through regular ICAP programs.

Other OEO units award contracts that provide training and technical assistance to the Indian programs in emergency food and medical services and in leadership training. These are coordinated by the Indian Division so they will be an integral part of the individual community training and technical assistance plans.

The CAAs themselves are considered training facilities for all Indian community residents. Their long-range plans call for progressively intensifying their in-service and "out-service"* career development staff training. Examples of this will be noted repeatedly in the community action agency section.

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* Course work leading to a certificate or degree.

Development through Incentive

Incentive grants are awarded each year to a number of Indian community action agencies that have submitted proposals meeting certain requirements. The amount of these special, one-term grants varies from $25,000 to $75,000, depending on the project.

All Indian OEO programs may apply for an incentive grant, but to qualify for selection, their proposed projects must meet the following minimal criteria:

HIGH VISIBILITY — to create in some way "immediate" visible results, physical or economic, affecting the largest possible percentage of the local communities;

HIGH IMPACT — to create employment for the greatest possible number of local residents;

SHORT TERM — to not exceed six months;

HIGH INPUT — to get the most for the money through the use of other resources, tribal, local, and federal;

SPECIALIZED — to go above and beyond the scope of regular community action agency programming.

In addition, the agency must already be operating a well-managed program in the community. The proposed project also must be innovative and well-planned.

Incentive grant funds usually are a small percentage of the money allotted to the Indian Division, and only a limited number of projects can be funded. There is much enthusiasm, competition, and effort on the part of the CAA's and other Indian programs to try to qualify for selection.

Despite the relatively small sums of money involved, Indian Division incentive grants have resulted in some remarkable programs. Last year, incentive grants were awarded for such varied and successful projects as the experimental aquaculture program of the Lummi Indian Reservation of Washington; the Pyramid Lake Laundromat, awarded to the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada; the reclamation of swampland for a recreation area by the Southern Ute CAA of Colorado; a trailer court and environmental farming program for the Quechan AAA in California; a school for handicapped children on the Navajo Reservation; an electronic components plant for the Mille Lac Chippewa of Minnesota, which resulted in an IBM factory on the reservation; and a school built by the Isleta Pueblo of New Mexico.

Native American Central Marketing

A central marketing project was recently established through OEO to provide Indian artists and craftsmen the opportunity to supplement their incomes by selling their products to the general public in a competitive market. For years Indian artisans have been hampered by the fact that they must pay retail prices for raw materials. This problem, coupled with the fact that their dealings are usually restricted to traders and themselves, often made it financially unfeasible for them to attempt to sell their goods on the open market.

The central marketing project will change this situation. The Native American Merchandising Enterprise (NAME, Inc.) was established this year to help the Indian craftsman turn his artistic resources into a marketable item. Using a $500,000 OEO "seed" grant, NAME will: provide a central receiving facility for products made by native Americans; establish a purchasing division that will buy raw materials in wholesale quantities at the lowest possible price; establish a sales organization to sell native American arts, crafts, and products throughout the United States; set up a product development advisory group to explore market demand and to develop new products; and assist in coordinating the activities of existing agencies to market native American products (e.g., BIA, EDA, SBA, OEO, state and local governments).

This grant is a one-shot investment. The funds will be used for administration and inventory initially, and then for administration and staff training until the entire amount is used. This recycling of funds will last two years and will result in trained Indian personnel and a viable business. The greatest result, however, will be the opportunity for thousands of Indian craftsmen to supplement their incomes.

NAME, Inc., is entirely Indian-owned, operated and staffed. The corporate structure calls for open membership of any person who considers himself a native American and who is recognized by a native American tribe, band or organization. It is run by a representative national board of 27 locally elected directors. Each of the seven regional Indian Community Action Projects (ICAP) holds elections for the prescribed number of representatives allotted to its area. Areas with no ICAP are still represented. Alaska's three organizations—the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Aleut League and the Central Council of the Tlingit Haida Indians of Alaska—have one director each. Oklahoma directors are selected by Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity (OIO). The seven urban areas—Omaha, Seattle, Minneapolis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver—also are represented on the board.

To insure quality control and products that are marketable, there is a central review board that passes on the quality of each product submitted to NAME, Inc. This is essential so the organization can keep inventory turnover high. An artist's individuality will not be sacrificed for mass production techniques.

In areas where there are significant amounts of production, a resident buyer, with authority to purchase goods directly and release cash payments, may be employed. There can be two options for individual or a few craftsmen with small amounts of output: (1) a monthly (or more frequent) visit by a buyer, or (2) direct mail to the warehouse. The warehouse will be centrally located, probably in Denver, Colorado. Also, there will be a showroom in New York City.

Indian Law Center

One of the most important needs of the emerging Indian nations today is for legal services. As Indians work to regain their rightful place in American society, the need for Indian lawyers grows crucial.

With this need in mind, the faculty of the University of New Mexico Law School proposed the creation of an Indian law program. Because Indian tribal laws and customs often differ from the laws and customs of non-Indian society, the proposed program had to combine the two systems into a single area of study. This concept, supported by grants from the Field Foundation of New York, OEO and BIA, gave birth to the Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico.

Now five years old, the center is showing the results that Indians and educators anticipated. The center's second graduating class, June 1971, is twice the size of the first one; and although the number of graduates is still relatively small, the center soon expects to graduate 25 students each year.

Robert L. Bennett, an Oneida Indian and the center's director, describes two goals of the program. Not only will the individual Indian achieve a legal education, but "Indian law students are seeing (their) profession as one which will enable them to use the system to work for Indians. They see legal education as one of the most useful and positive tools for social change."

Bennett believes the program will continue at least until a proportionate number of Indian lawyers to Indian population is achieved. This formula would require between 500 to 1,000 lawyers.

Thirty-two other law schools across the nation are attended by Indians. As part of the New Mexico program, seventy-seven students representing 48 different tribes attend schools from North Carolina to Washington. Forty-two of these students are freshmen, twenty are in their second year, and fourteen are third-year students. The University of New Mexico leads the other law schools with an enrollment of 12 Indians, while Arizona State University and UCLA have six each. The remainder are spread throughout the other participating schools.

Legal studies are only one facet of the program at UNM. According to Director Bennett, some of the other areas include:

LEGAL RESEARCH: The demands of society on Indian tribal governments, coupled with their own activity in many property rights and civil rights cases, made legal research a vital area of the program.

LEGAL SERVICES: Encompassing legal research and extending into broader areas, legal services provide legal assistance to Indian tribes. Changing Indian society and a changing national political environment poses substantial problems for tribes, and calls for unprecedented solutions. By working with Indians and administrators on all governmental levels, the center serves as a conduit for the solutions needed.

INDIAN LAW TRAINING PROGRAM: By creating hypothetical conflicts between tribes and individuals, the center focuses on the subtle intricacies of tribal laws and federal Indian law. Classes also are aimed at developing an interest in and an awareness of Indian legal problems.

NATIONAL INDIAN LAW LIBRARY: The National Indian Law Library, currently being created, will be a special section of the University of New Mexico Law School Library. A separate card catalog will be set up for the collection of books, reports, papers and other materials dealing with Indian law, history, legislation, and administration of Indian affairs. It is anticipated that this library will become the major nongovernmental center for study and research by lawyers and scholars interested in Indian law and history.

INDIAN LAW NEWSLETTER: The center publishes a newsletter every two weeks on legal developments and legislation of interest to the tribes. Indications are that subscribers throughout the country are beginning to recognize the newsletter as an authoritative publication in the field of Indian law and an important digest for key decisions reached in tribal courts.

Dr. Bennett sees the center as the forerunner of similar programs being established elsewhere. Accomplishments of the five-year-old program at the University of New Mexico hopefully will be amplified throughout the country.

Urban Indian Centers

Of approximately one million Indians in the United States, more than half live in urban or semi-urban communities. Often they are the victims of overcrowding, substandard housing, unemployment, and poor or nonexistent health facilities. As one of the most disadvantaged of all minority groups, urban Indians have not been receiving needed services in health, education, welfare, training, employment and housing. In many cases, they do not seek services from public agencies. Usually, these agencies are not even aware of the number of Indian families living in their areas.

During the past two years, the National Council on Indian Opportunity conducted hearings into the plight of the urban Indian. The Office of Economic Opportunity Indian Division anticipated some of the requirements and funded, through various OEO Regional Offices, four urban centers in Los Angeles, Denver, Omaha, and Phoenix. In addition to providing assistance to urban Indians, these centers were designed to protect traditional Indian ways of life.

Subsequently, a Task Force on Racially Isolated Urban Indians was created, because there was a need for a detailed and progressive system of implementing programs in urban areas. The task force was charged with the responsibility of looking more closely at cities with a sizeable Indian population and with developing a proposal to improve the delivery of needed services to urban Indian people and to strengthen the capacity of urban Indian centers to meet these needs. The task force contacted over 100 urban Indian organizations and encouraged them to contribute to the formation of the proposal it was creating. Through these contacts, two additional objectives were formulated for the task force to consider: (1) the involvement, recruitment and training of Indians in the planning and operation of local urban programs and the training of Indians as paraprofessionals in the human services; and (2) the development of approaches and techniques to serve as prototypes for all urban Indian centers.

The Model Urban Indian Center Project became an interagency (HEW, DOL, OEO, and HUD) project that provided funds to four pilot Indian Centers in Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Fairbanks and Gallup. A central project staff, independent of the centers, was also funded to provide needed research, evaluation, technical assistance and training to the entire project. OEO was given a mandate to administer this program.

The basic philosophy of the Model Urban Indian Centers is one of self-determination and self-sufficiency. The pilot centers will develop the skills and knowledge to enable them to independently seek additional resources to support their activities on a permanent basis—through self-initiated economic development activities and through other funding sources, both public and private.

In Minneapolis, where the Indian population numbers about 10,000, the Upper Midwest American Indian Center will set up employment, youth counseling and recreation, and housing services in the first demonstration year. Tied in closely are training, research and community development programs. The effort will complement the Upper Midwest services, which presently provide emergency relief, family counseling and recreation, facilities for newcomers, and a halfwayhouse for alcoholics.

In Los Angeles, the major services offered will be an expanded information and referral program, employment services, youth activities, family counseling, and a cultural heritage program. The center has also taken up community development, job development, and employment placement programs. Like all model center programs, the Los Angeles center will conduct staff training.

The Fairbanks Native Community Center will add new services in employment, housing, youth counseling and recreation to its original programs of emergency relief and family counseling. The center will initiate a career development program as a part of its own staff training program.

The 6,000 Indians comprising one-third of the Gallup population are plagued mainly by a housing shortage and unemployment caused by the economic limitations of the area. For this reason the Gallup Indian Community Center will embark on an economic development program designed to stimulate housing construction and business. The community center will also expand its family counseling and take part in the training, research and community development efforts.

All four of the model centers will coordinate their programs with those of the other social agencies in their cities. In fact, the centers are in the process of working out their programs in accord with local resources as well as local needs.

The four original centers and the four model centers are just the beginning of the Urban Indian program. Other centers are needed for urban Indians in other areas.

School Administrators

The primary goal of the School Administrators program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity is to train a group of American Indian students to become educational leaders, skilled in management, to serve in local districts, state departments of education, and federal agencies.

The emphasis of the program is at the master's degree level, although specialist and doctoral degree work is offered to those participants who have already completed their master's degree.

Approximately 90 Indian students at four universities are taking part in the program. The four schools involved, the University of Minnesota, Pennsylvania State University, Arizona State University and Harvard, all report successful programs and express enthusiasm for future expansion.

The University of Minnesota has a unique nine-credit seminar open only to the Indian participants in its school administrators program. This seminar assists participants in planning and developing their research papers and broadens their awareness of new directions in education through field trips and special speakers. Minnesota and the other three universities are experiencing virtually no dropouts in their Indian School Administrators programs. Grade point averages of the Indian students are higher on the whole than those of other graduate students. Problems cited by the Indian students are problems which all college students experience, whether or not they are members of minority groups—housing, adjustment to urban collegiate surroundings, and so forth.

Harvard, like Minnesota, reports success with its school administrators program, but two minor differences are mentioned. Because Harvard is on the East Coast, many of the Indian students feel they lose contact with their home organizations. The other difference noted is a "problem" that many school systems would like to experience. Robert Mathai, Director of the Harvard program, said that his major problem from an administrative standpoint was in keeping track of job offers for Indian students. There have been so many job offers made to his Indian students that it is actually difficult to counsel the students or advise them on which jobs might be the most beneficial.

Penn State, also located in the east, does not report a "distance" problem apparently because, like Arizona State University, its program is built around a summer intern concept and for several months of the year the students are working within their local areas.

Dr. Charles H. Sederberg, Director of the project at the University of Minnesota, feels that, in most cases, the short-term goals of the project have already been met, and that if these initial positive indications mean anything, there is no need to worry that the long-range goals of the project will be achieved.

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economic

Reservation economic development programs are designed as viable projects that will become self-sustaining businesses. Some projects flourish far beyond expectations. Others experience slow, steady growth. Something is learned from both the successful and the not so successful.

Training and technical assistance are integral parts of each project. Managers sharpen their judgement and improve administrative techniques. Participants acquire many skills. The community enjoys many indirect benefits. Immediate results are increased employment and income for Indian families and additional resources for tribal governments to reinvest in this type of project.

Indian-created and Indian-staffed economic development accomplishments are actively changing the future of Indians. The stories of eight Indian communities highlight what is happening across the country and is being replicated daily.

Flathead Tourism

Surrounded by the Rocky Mountains on the east, south and west and by Flathead Lake in the north, the reservation boasts 90 lakes and countless rivers and streams within its boundaries. Stands of virgin pine, snow covered in winter, contrast with clear grazing land on lower mountain slopes. Valleys complement the greens and blues of the mountains and lakes with the brilliant yellows and reds of spring wild flowers.

Members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indian Tribes, for whom the Flathead Reseration was formed, used to think of economic development as something that happened when industry or business or an agricultural enterprise set up shop on leased land and hired Indian workers. Pamphlets to persuade such businessmen to begin operations on Flathead Reservation stressed the availability of an eager work force, utilities, and convenient transportation. Almost as an afterthought, the reservation's scenic beauty and limitless recreation possibilities were described.

Gradually, tribal members have begun to realize that the spectacular scenic beauty of the reservation may be, in itself, the basis of an industry. If properly planned and managed, such an industry could enhance and protect the natural aesthetic resources which so often in our society are sacrificed for temporary profits.

True to traditional Indian thinking that life moves in a circle, with each action affecting the next, the Flathead Tribal Council and the Community Action Agency did not confuse the need to create employment opportunities with the mistaken notion that sound economic management always demands making the most money in the least time. People through the nation should be grateful for the good judgment of Flathead leadership in working toward the preservation of their reservation, one of the most awesomely beautiful parts of the world.

Well aware that natural beauty, clean air, and pure water are vulnerable, and that fish and game can disappear, successive CAA directors, council members, and concerned Indian and non-Indian residents worked to combine the building of tourism with ecological awareness and conservation.

The Community Action Agency's Reservation Ranger program illustrates the philosophy behind the tribe's long-range economic development plans. If executed as conceived, these plans will do much more than bring income to the area. Basically a training project for Indians interested in outdoor employment, the Ranger program is, in addition, a way to preserve nature-oriented tribal values and traditions.

Organized in the summer of 1968, the Reservation Rangers initially worked at campground maintenance, creation of lifesaving stations, sign-making, and survey tasks for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries. They also helped with a tribally-sponsored mountain pack trip for sports fisheries personnel, a trip similar to those proposed for tourists with trained Indian guides.

As the Rangers worked the first summer, they observed certain disturbing signs and began to raise questions concerning the effects of pesticides on reservation waters and land. This questioning led the Ranger Supervisor, in cooperation with the University of Montana, to a detailed study to determine which areas of the reservation were suitable for stocking through the fisheries and bird farming operations planned by the Rangers for their second year, and which areas would need to be cleaned and otherwise prepared before stocking. The information gained by this study motivated the Flathead Tribal Council to campaign against the use of harmful chemicals. An official resolution was passed by the council to support state legislation that would include recreation and fish and wildlife habitation as beneficial uses of water. Although the bill was defeated, the Salish and Kootenai Tribes were credited with being leaders in a growing public awakening to the dangers of environmental pollution through pesticides. Today, Flathead Rangers continue to alert reservation residents to pollution problems and to pending legislation that can help the situation.

During their second year Flathead Reservation Rangers established their fisheries program with a gift of trout eggs from a former Ranger's privately owned pond and with Kokanee salmon eggs salvaged fom the catches of Flathead Lake fisherman, who were asked to allow Rangers to strip eggs from the salmon they snagged. More than 31,600 eggs were collected in this manner. Meticulously-kept records of the Ranger Corps are proving to be a source of useful data about the effects of herbicides, pesticides, and even the sonic boom on sensitive fish eggs. Soundproof incubators, plastic containers, and other measures have been used to successfully protect the eggs.

The fish produced in the Ranger's fisheries are used to restock reservation lakes and streams and are sold to buy more and different stock. By July of 1969, the end of the first full year of the fisheries program, eggs acquired in the fall had hatched and enough had been sold to warrant the opening of a Ranger bank account for use in buying supplies. Money from the fisheries account bought the first turkey poults for the wild bird project.

At the suggestion of the CAA director, and with a curriculum proposal prepared by the Ranger Supervisor, the University of Montana now conducts a concentrated course in fisheries and ecology for the Rangers.

Tuned-in to tourism, which they interpret as a matter of people helping other people enjoy themselves, the Reservation Rangers have proved themselves sensitive to the needs of different age groups. Children enjoy an ice skating rink maintained near the Post Creek fisheries station. The fish pond at the Pablo Rest Home was stocked with legal-sized rainbow trout to the great pleasure of the home's elderly residents. Teenage youngsters are encouraged by the Rangers to take on the responsibilities of raising baby wild fowl.

The Flathead Community Action Agency's Ranger program is making an important contribution to economic development through tourism on the reservation. The Rangers also are helping to revitalize the Indian tradition that possessions are not to accumulate, but to share; that nature's gifts must not be exploited, but enjoyed and passed along to your children and all children.

There is much to share, many gifts to be enjoyed on the Flathead Reservation. In addition to, scenic beauty and opportunities for all outdoor sports, there are hot mineral baths for tourists and residents. St. Ignatius Church, built in 1891 by Jesuit priests and Indian workers, startles visitors with its unexpected interior beauty. Worthy of the superlatives that call it one of the finest of its kind, and "the third most beautiful church in the world," St. Ignatius' architectural design, paintings and murals, strangely complement their setting of mountain and valley vistas. Hymns sung in the Kootenai and Salish languages are another form of the artistic expressions of this church.

Community plans for tourism on the Flathead reservation do not include noise or neon signs. Instead, visitors will be able to rent a teepee or cabin or pitch their own tent; they will spend their mornings fishing or swimming or waterskiing, backpacking along a mountain trail, or exorcising fatigue and tension in a hot springs bath, perhaps enjoying a buffalo burger for lunch. Afternoons can include Indian language lessons or even courses in ecology or other nature studies. Horseback riding or a visit to the National Park Service Bison Range, the Ninepipe Wildlife Refuge, or Kerr Dam are other pursuits for a summer's afternoon. Skiing and ice skating in winter will be added attractions.

Visitors may eventually be able to sit down to dinner in a Game Food Restaurant and choose from a menu offering smoked salmon, wild mushroom soup, cattail pollen breadsticks, pheasant under glass, buffalo premium peppercorn steak, elk sirloin broiled with vegetables, baked bass, trout almondine, watercress, artichoke, cattail shoot salad with mushroom and oil dressing, huckleberry muffins, and fresh fruit desserts. After the evening meal, visitors will be welcome to join residents in the circle of a campfire near their quarters to listen to tribal story teller.

Falling asleep to the soft beat of a drum thinking of mountain peaks and pine trees, is a cherished childhood memory of many Salish and Kootenai Indians who grew up on the Flathead Reservation. They want their children and grandchildren to have similar memories when they are grown. With help in the beginning from the Community Action Agency and other sources, they believe their people can be fully self-supporting in ten years and, at the same time, preserve a natural and cultural heritage they will be able to share with their fellow Americans.

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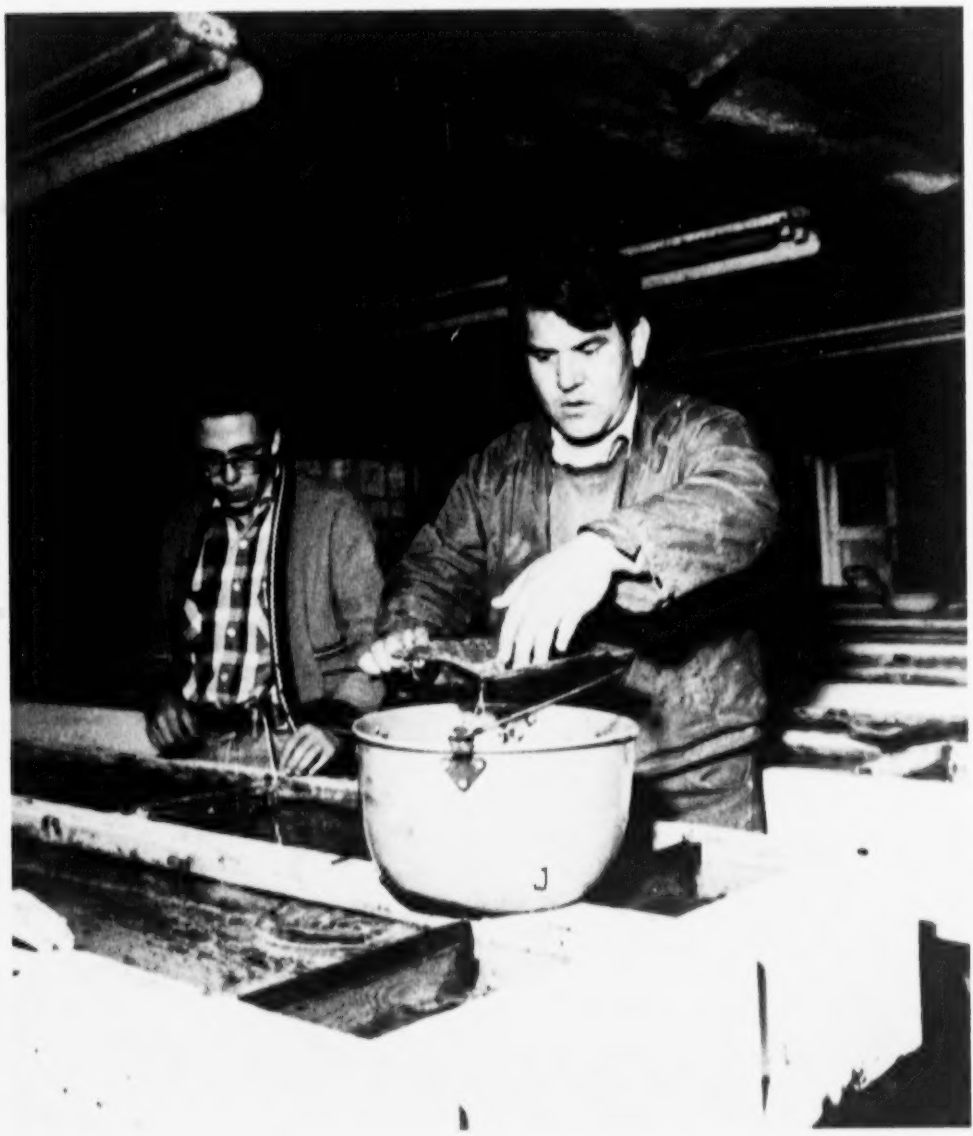

Great Lakes Wild Rice

One of the most exciting projects in Indian economic development today is the wild rice production program in the upper Great Lakes region. This project has received enthusiastic support and enjoys predictions of great success for several reasons. First, wild rice as a crop is particularly compatible with Indian traditions in the upper Great Lakes region. Second, the market for wild rice is presently exploding, and demand for the product is likely to continue. Third, agricultural technology for the production of wild rice is moving out of its rudimentary phases with the promise of greatly increasing yields and profits. And finally, wild rice production not only promises to produce Indian jobs, but also may produce substantial incomes for tribes, co-ops and individual Indians.

Wild rice was harvested by Indians of the upper Great Lakes region long before the white man arrived. Many of the wars fought between the Chippewa and the Sioux and Fox were over the possession of desirable sites and lakes for wild rice harvesting. Because of this tradition, wild rice agriculture is considered a desirable means of economic development where other types of agriculture have had little success. The cultural indifference and disinterest exhibited by these Indians to other agricultural projects does not extend to the production of wild rice. The Indians of the Great Lakes regard wild rice as "one of their own things." Wild rice, moreover, requires minimal attention and cultivation and provides an entry into agriculture for a people with little experience.

The present market for wild rice is booming, with no end in sight. A good indicator of the magnitude of the boom is the observation that in 1964 there were 22 acres of wild rice under cultivation in Minnesota, whereas in 1971, there will be about 12,000 acres. Probably the largest contributing factor to this rapid expansion is the growing popularity of gourmet cooking in the United States. The present market of high demand and meager supply allows for rice of low

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quality to be eagerly accepted by the consumer. The present wild rice production is bought primarily by nine major food companies. There are approximately nine more large companies waiting to buy wild rice when production becomes sufficient to supply their demands. The majority of wild rice produced is sold on the open market for about $2.80 a pound. This is unprocessed rice of mixed grade. When standards of grading and marketing are eventually instituted, a high quality rice will command corresponding prices. Indian paddy-cultivated rice will be a high quality rice and will have a good advantage on the market.

Work on the development of a specialized wild rice agricultural technology has been in progress at the University of Minnesota since 1962. As a result, the University has developed a new strain of wild rice to be released for planting this coming season. The goal in producing this strain has been a more uniform grain size and, in general, a healthier and more stable plant. The new strain is expected to increase paddy-produced wild rice from the present 300 pounds per acre to 1,500 pounds per acre. This increased production will not involve additional attention to the paddies, extra cultivation or fertilization. An advantage which wild rice has over conventional rice is that once the paddies have been drained the crop can be harvested with a conventional reaper with minimal modifications. Thus, in the very near future Indian wild rice projects can expect increased production without increased overhead either in crop attention or equipment—a fortunate accommodation to the limited Indian financial resources.

There are presently four Indian reservations which are operating wild rice paddy projects. These include Minnesota's Red Lake Reservation, with 200 acres under cultivation; Nett Lake Reservation, with 20 acres under cultivation; Leech Lake Reservation, with 80 acres; and Wisconsin's Bad River Reservation with 50 acres expanding to 100. The White Earth Reservation in Minnesota is also contemplating the initiation of a wild rice project.

The Red Lake effort was essentially financed by the tribe with supplemental funds of $120,000 provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Nett Lake project was funded by the Great Lakes Council, an interstate governmental organization. The Leech Lake and Bad River projects received their technical assistance through the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Leech Lake project began in 1968 with OEO providing technical assistance to the Community Action Agency. By 1969, administration of the project had been turned over to the tribe, with follow-up consultation by the technical assistance specialist provided by OEO. This project experienced technical difficulties with the drainage design of the paddies, and some crop loss was experienced during the first year. These difficulties have been corrected, and internal technical capability within the tribe has been achieved to handle such future problems.

The Bad River effort was started in June 1969 as a pilot project requested by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Community Action Agency. OEO provided the technical assistance and training. After the project was started, it was given the added responsibility of becoming a training program which resulted in creating intense interest on the part of the reservation's population. Some Indian families began to consider the possibility of growing wild rice on an individual basis, and plans along these lines are being developed. The Bad River project presently has 50 to 100 acres under cultivation, with a short-term goal of 200 to 300 acres and a long-term goal of 3,000 acres.

Cultivation of wild rice holds great promise for the economic development of many reservation communities in the Great Lakes area. Cultivated wild rice does not demand elaborate equipment investment, sophisticated agricultural technology, close monitoring of the crop, or large harvest manpower requirements. For its profit potential, it is a relatively low economic risk. As the market stands today, and for the foreseeable future, the wild rice crop will produce the highest net dollar yield per acre of almost all present cash crops except for some forms of very sophisticated, intensive truck farming.

Ute Mountain Pottery

In the Spring of 1970, twelve women of the Ute Mountain Tribe began taking pottery lessons at a ceramic shop in the nearby town of Cortez, Colorado. Their purpose was more than pursuing a hobby. The Ute Mountain Tribe had discussed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, its Community Action Agency and Uplands, Inc., the possibility of starting a pottery firm on the reservation. They wanted to make certain that pottery-making would hold the interest of the firm's future employees. To test this, BIA training funds were made available for the Ute women to take pottery lessons.

As a result of the classes, interest in pottery-making took hold, and many women began designing and painting pots, ashtrays, and other items in the ceramic shop and in their homes.

In 1970, the only industry on the reservation was stock grazing. Income from this activity was limited and certainly was not supporting the tribal population. It was evident that a new economic activity was necessary to reverse the tribe's soaring unemployment rate. The BIA feasibility study on the pottery industry was encouraging, and the Ute Mountain Indian people were eager to begin. Under an all-Indian board of directors, the Ute Mountain Pottery Corporation was incorporated in the State of Colorado. The articles of incorporation state the firm's purpose: To manufacture and distribute all forms of pottery, ceramic, and other Indian-made arts and crafts, to include artistic painted designs on appropriate items to be sold at wholesale or retail.

The Ute Mountain Pottery board is working closely with the CAA and several other agencies to develop its operation. The BIA has provided $20,000 for operating expenses and hiring a general manager. Uplands, Inc. (an experimental organization funded by OEO to provide technical assistance to rural poverty areas) performed a market analysis for the firm and assisted in preparing a proposal to SBA for a $25,000 equipment loan. This loan is being used for the

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The Department of Labor's MDTA program, administered through the State of Colorado, will provide about $34,000 in training funds. This money will go toward full trainee stipends during the classroom training phase, reimbursement of half the trainees' wages during the on-the-job training phase, and instructor salaries. A six-week comprehensive training program was prepared by the Southwest Board of Cooperative Services (an educational planning service for five Colorado counties) at the request of the board of directors.

This training program will prepare 30 Ute Mountain Indians to find skilled labor positions: 20 hand painters, six potters, and four packers. A bookkeeper will also be trained. A six-week program, beginning in June, will provide each trainee with two hours per day of remedial education, and four hours per day of specific skill training. Remedial education will stress skills related to preparing customer orders, acquainting trainees with words and terms peculiar to the pottery industry, and providing basic math refresher courses. Then the potters will attend classes in pottery-making, including molding, firing, and glazing; the painters will study drawing with emphasis on American Indian art; the packers will learn inspection and packing procedures. Classes will be held at various tribal buildings, and on-the-job training will take place in buildings leased from the Ute Mountain Tribe.

Through the Community Action Agency, a proposal was written for an OEO grant to fund those positions not covered by MDTA funds. These positions are at the managerial level—production manager (assistant to the general manager), purchasing trainee, and marketing trainee. Ute Mountain tribal members will be trained to fill each position. In addition to the management portion of the proposal, funds are being requested for the continued training of the 20 painters. The firm intends to produce items with detailed drawings. The perfection sought will require far more training than the six weeks now scheduled, and OEO has recommended a six-month extension for the program.

The establishment of the corporation is a major achievement of the Ute Mountain Tribe. Lacking prior business experience, the board of directors has worked to understand the complexity of the business world, and specifically, what their responsibilities are as board members. Their duties include providing employment and training, producing and marketing a good product, and realizing profits to encourage the firm's growth. The University of New Mexico Indian Community Action Project has greatly assisted the board of directors in assuming their new responsibilities by offering leadership seminars. The efforts have been fruitful.

Though the firm is just beginning, the tribe views it as one part of a long-range (ten year) development plan for the Ute Mountain people. The directors intend to add to the corporation's inventory beadwork and basket weaving, also traditional skills of the Ute Mountain people.

Commercial clay for use in the pottery-making will eventually be obtained from two clay pit sites located within 10 miles of Towaoc where the corporation is located. This operation will cut costs for the firm and also provide more jobs for Ute Mountain people.

The Ute Mountain Indian people are enthusiastic about their future. Many people who have been unable to find employment or are underemployed are anxious to receive training and pursue a new career. Customer orders are already being received from people familiar with the quality work of the Indian craftsmen. And, federal, state and local agencies are working together to lend their support to this new venture.

Eight Northern Enterprises

One particular individual who contributed greatly, from suggestion to reality, to the growth of Eight Northern Enterprises was the late Governor of San Ildefonso Pueblo, Abel Sanchez. Governor Sanchez was an artist and farmer, whose dedication to the betterment of Pueblo Indian living is well represented in the formation of this diversified firm. Eight Northern Enterprises is a testimony to the strength and optimism of this fine man.

For many years, representatives of the eight northern pueblos of New Mexico met informally to discuss problems which concerned their communities. When the OEO-funded Community Action Agency, known as Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, was established in 1966, the eight pueblos obtained a more formal means of continuing their discussions and mutual activities. Now, through the coordination of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, a joint economic effort has begun which will enhance the economic life of all pueblo residents.

Eight Northern Enterprises, Incorporated, is the accomplishment of several years of planning for the creation of expanded job opportunities and employment diversification. Until recently, most pueblo residents traveled great distances to Los Alamos scientific laboratory for employment as janitors.

In the beginning stages of development, official planning for Eight Northern Enterprises was done by the Community Action Agency, and many interested pueblo residents contributed their time and ideas to aid the formation of the firm. Although Eight Northern Enterprises still works closely with the Community Action Agency, it is a separate legal entity governed by a

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board of directors, composed of one man from each of seven pueblos. An eighth pueblo, Santa Clara, is not an official member of the board. However, Santa Clara residents will enjoy returns from the firm as a result of their contributions of natural and human resources.

For more than 1,000 years, the Pueblo Indians have occupied their current living sites. The one and two-story adobe homes in which they live are constructed of the area's natural materials and have endured centuries of weathering. The materials and the traditional building skills of the Pueblo Indian people will provide the basis of many of Eight Northern Enterprises' economic activities.

Located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Eight Northern Enterprises is an umbrella organization comprised of five companies, three of which are interrelated. The companies are: Native Products Company, Northern Construction Company, Northern Maintenance Company, Northern Indian Tours Company, and Magic Indian Gardens. Though each company performs a separate function, all will be under the direction of Eight Northern Enterprises' board of directors and will share certain administrative, fiscal, and marketing personnel. All employees of the various companies—in fact, all pueblo residents—will have the opportunity to participate in Eight Northern Enterprises' own credit union.

Native Products Company will produce and stockpile building and decorative materials manufactured or processed primarily from local resources. Some of these materials will be sold directly, but most will be used by the Northern

Construction Company. Round, peeled, and dried logs—called vigas—will be processed by Northern Products for use as roof supports. Pumice stone and tufa (a light volcanic rock), both found on pueblo land, will be processed for use as insulating and decorative materials. A manufacturing unit of Native Products will design and manufacture ceramic floor and bathroom tiles, decorative pottery, other ceramic artwork, and patio furniture. All of these items will feature Indian symbols or themes. At present, the company is studying local clay deposits to determine their adequacy for use in making the tiles and pottery.

Native Products, with a Bureau of Indian Affairs business development grant of $15,000, is the first of Eight Northern Enterprises' companies to get underway. Ten Indian men are currently receiving on-the-job training in the company. Their salaries are being paid through a Department of Labor training contract for $12,800. The contract provides for the training of more men in the different segments of the Enterprises project as it expands. Approximately $5,000 of the CAA's funds are supplementing this training. Additional funding from the Concentrated Employment Program pays half of the company superintendent's wages while he is in training. The superintendent is a Pueblo Indian.

The resources of Native Products will supply Northern Construction Company with materials to build on pueblo lands housing valued at $2 million. This housing will be built by Northern Construction under contract to the Pueblo Housing Authority. Newly established through negotiations with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Housing Authority is eligible to apply for any HUD program.

Two types of housing will be built in the next two years: mutual-help housing, where Northern Construction will build the house shell and the prospective owner, with appropriate training and supervision, will complete the interior; and Turnkey III housing, which is entirely constructed by the company and rented to a tenant at a rate based on his income. New housing is essential to the welfare of pueblo residents as three-fourths of their present housing is substandard.

After the pueblo home building plan is completed, the skills learned by Northern Construction Company employees will be important as the company expands into the commercial market. A $50,000 BIA grant will train Indian subcontractors to provide specific services to the construction company.

Northern Maintenance Company will maintain the houses built by Northern Construction Company for a one-year guarantee period. After that, maintenance service will be available on an adjustable fee basis. Northern Maintenance will teach pueblo homeowners and tenants minor home repairs. In addition to home maintenance work, the Northern Maintenance Company will negotiate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to maintain pueblo roads, irrigation projects, and erosion control. In its first year, home repairs and heavy equipment work will employ 50 to 60 men. More men will be employed as the company's operation expands.

Northern Indian Tours Company received a $55,000 grant, the first ever made to New Mexico Indians by EDA's Four Corners Commission. The resources and skills of Northern Indian Tours Company employees are an important feature of the diversified employment plan for Pueblo Indian residents. Employment will be provided in this program to Indian tour guides, particularly women. Various local outlets for Pueblo Indian arts and crafts will be opened.

The Four Corners Commission grant will provide operating expenses for Northern Indian Tours for one year, and $5,000 of CAA funds will assist in training. Initially, tours will be available at each pueblo with a tour courier providing interesting facts. Pueblo Indian men will serve as tour drivers. In the future, the company intends to expand to pack trips, hunting, fishing, and skiing trips compatible with the resources of the area.

Magic Indian Gardens is the final inaugural program of Eight Northern Enterprises. This is a controlled environment—hydroponics—complex which will support the year-round growth of a variety of vegetables, nursery stock, and flowers. Tasty uncoated cucumbers, lettuce, and carrots will be grown all year, and fresh tomatoes, strawberries, and green chiles (a Southwest staple) will be grown in the winter when they are normally not available. Pueblo women will be the beneficiaries of the new jobs created in this segment of the program. Training will be provided by Hydrocultures, Inc., the firm from which equipment will be purchased. A $250,000 grant from OEO will establish the company.

Eight Northern Enterprises has given these Pueblo people far-reaching inspiration. Every Pueblo family will be affected through employment, improved housing, or increased tribal income. The Enterprises have also affected relations between the individual tribes, the Community Action Agency, and a variety of governmental agencies. All are working together—supplementing each other's efforts—toward the success of this venture.

Utefab Plastic Laminates

Utefab, Ltd., a prospering business venture on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, owes its success to a combination of factors—excellent management, a talented and dedicated work crew, and full tribal and government support. In the summer of 1969, OEO notified the Ute Community Action Agency that it was eligible to apply for an OEO incentive grant. Previous attempts to start tribal businesses had failed, but the Ute people were anxious to try again.

The Ute Tribal Business Committee, the Ute Community Action Agency, and the local agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs discussed several possible business ventures for the reservation and finally decided on a millwork and casework plant utilizing plastic laminate materials. A feasibility study conducted by the BIA had indicated an excellent market for plastic laminate covered cabinets and other fixtures, and had also shown that the tribe had sufficient manpower to operate such a business.

Thus, with the direction of the Tribal Business Committee, the Community Action Agency applied to OEO for an incentive grant, and was awarded $50,000 to establish Ute Fabricating Co., later changed to Utefab Ltd. To supplement the OEO grant, the Ute Tribe provided $10,000 in matching funds, and the State of Utah responded with MDTA training funds. For the first time, the Ute Indian people were given the opportunity to sponsor a business from within instead of seeking private, outside investors.

Utefab, Ltd., was established as a profit-making business; no make-work project was intended, nor did one develop. If the business could not succeed at a profit, the tribe would not continue it beyond the six-month trial period. The firm is now well into its second year of production, paying bonuses to its employees, and supplying customers throughout the country with a variety of products ranging from motel and hotel furniture, kitchen and bathroom cabinets (with plastic laminate surfaces), to specialty furniture items such

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as table tops with silk screened or inlaid Indian design.

Soon after the company began operation, the decision was made to form a limited partnership between the Ute Indian Tribe and a management corporation, Utefab, Ltd.; the latter a general partner, and the former as a limited partner. This arrangement limits the liability of the tribe. In the event of financial or other problems, the tribe will never lose more money than it has invested. Profits are divided after employee profit shares are distributed and some funds are held for the firm's expansion by the tribe and the general partner. The tribal treasury receives 84 percent of the divided profits for distribution to all enrolled Ute Indian tribal members through dividend payments. The general partner, consisting of the firm's management personnel, receives the remaining 16 percent.

Excellent management has been a key factor in Utefab's growth. A new firm normally offers a challenge to professional management, but the Ute Tribe made this challenge even more tempting by promising management personnel a share of the company's profits. Sixty persons applied for the General Manager and production foreman positions. The combined experience of the men chosen included plastic laminate work, business management, and custom cabinet and millwork installation. The production foreman selected is an Indian.

The people on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation proved that they were immensely capable of learning new skills. Ten Ute Indians made up the first training class. At the time, these men were either unemployed or on welfare. Their response to on-the-job training was enthusiastic and lasting. Of the ten charter trainees, eight are still working for Utefab and have advanced to positions including production supervisor, assembly department foreman, plastic department foreman, millwork foreman, and lead man.

Thirty-five new employees (including three women) began on-the-job training in October, 1970, just one year after the firm began its operation. This expansion was made possible by $105,880 in OEO funds and by additional aid from the State of Utah in the form of Manpower Development Training funds.

A receptionist, secretary-bookkeeper, and a marketer have also joined the payroll. The latter is a college graduate Ute Indian who is now traveling throughout the country to encourage customer orders. Like the other managerial staff, the marketer receives a commission in addition to salary.

Utefab, Ltd. is no longer in the trial stage. Construction of an 11,000 square foot production facility was complete in September 1970, partially through funds from a $110,000 OEO grant. Shortly after the new facility was opened, a gross income of $160,000 with a net profit of approximately $28,000 were announced. The gross sales projections for the current year and the following year are $500,000 and $1 million respectively. The first year repayment on an eight year $170,000 SBA loan for equipment and operating capital was promptly made.

It is clear that Utefab, Ltd. is benefitting many more people than its owners and employees. All tribal members indirectly benefit from the firm's success. Utefab, Ltd. has created enthusiasm and a feeling of hope for the people of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. The company's employees are becoming skilled workers who are capable of working in similar operations in other locations. Their incomes are rising. Employee salaries will eventually be comparable to union scale. The reservation's unemployment rate is dropping, and Utefab's finely crafted products are being proudly displayed to a national audience. Utefab, Ltd. is the prime supplier of the BIA kindergarten schools in various parts of the country. Utefab, Ltd. also manufactures custom-made furniture with Indian motifs for banks and offices.

Looking to the future, the firm is interested in going into upholstering work. This would mean more jobs, particularly for Ute Indian women who now experience a 60 percent unemployment rate. Also, Utefab, Ltd., is working with a smaller tribal business, the Ute Crafting Company. Together the firms are producing a "Game Cube," a quality furniture piece that combines a naugahide seat and chess set. The chess board is hand-painted buckskin, and the chess set figures are hand-made Indian figures.

Utefab, Ltd., has from the beginning, been a cooperative effort of the Ute Indian people working through their tribal business committee and federal and state government agencies. The Ute Commuity Action Agency has been instrumental in bringing the parties together to cooperate on this venture. The result of their cooperation has meant the beginning of a new life for many Ute Indian people, and the revitalization of the reservation economy. In addition, this effort has brought the tribal business committee to a point where it is now in the midst of a variety of other business ventures which will diversify the economy and employ many more Ute Indian people.

Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity

How to make something from practically nothing summarizes the story of surprising economic achievement by Indians living in a desolate scrub oak region of eastern Oklahoma.

It is also the story of Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity, (OIO), an educational, non-profit corporation established to improve conditions for the Indians of more than 60 tribes who live in Oklahoma — the largest Indian population of any state in the Union.

Just a few months ago, the hardwoods of Delaware County were considered worthless, a nuisance to be got rid of in order to convert the land to pasture. Anyone who wanted it could have the stuff for free. But when OIO's Rural Development Program (OIO/RDP) received an OEO research and demonstration grant, now administered by OEO Indian Division, it sent field workers to explore ways of helping rural Oklahoma Indians emerge from the bleakest poverty imaginable. Someone suggested maybe there was money to be made in the woodcutting business.

From its beginning in 1968, OIO/RDP has maintained a policy of talking to the local people before initiating a project. If an idea is suggester, it is considered, looked at carefully, never rejected out of hand because its possibilities are not immediately apparent.

Low grade hardwood is used to make charcoal. With consultant services paid for from the OEO grant, the discovery was made that a Missouri-based manufacturer of charcoal briquettes was a steady customer of bulk charcoal suppliers.

Arrangements were made for this manufacturer to set up a number of kilns in Delaware County near the scrub oak forests. Indians in the community, mostly Cherokee, agree to fill them with wood every day.

A company, Cherokee Forest Industries, Inc., was formed to serve as a contractor to the Missouri firm. It is planned to have three, co-equal

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Cherokee Forest Industries, Inc., serve as a contractor to the Mis- s planned to have three, co-equal partners — Oklahomans for Indian Oppportunity, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the people in the community. From 40 to 50 Delaware County Indian men organized their own cutting crews, and act as independent sub-contractors to Cherokee Forests Industries, Inc.

Based on the first few months of operation, it is estimated that the charcoal enterprise will increase by $150,000 annually the incomes of Indian families in the area. Not a bad return on the $30,000 initially invested to buy or lease equipment for cutting the wood and conveying it to the kilns. And this is in a community where annual family income has averaged no more than $2,000!

Pride growing out of economic independence through a self-determined undertaking is a kind of capital gain not declared on a tax return, but one which OIO/RDP and the Indians of Delaware County, Oklahoma, count as a significant accomplishment.

Because there are no reservations in Oklahoma, all OIO/RDP economic development projects are community as well as tribally sponsored. The Lost City Cooperative Marketing Association, for example, is made up of 116 Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek families, living in both northeastern and southeastern Oklahoma, who raise and market feeder pigs.

The Indian people living near Marble City, Oklahoma, organized the Henderson Community Development Corporation which, with OIO/RDP assistance, bought 50 percent of the stock in a company called Miami Brick and Stone of Sequoyah County, Inc., formed originally with loans from OIO and the First National Bank of Sallisaw (guaranteed by the Small Business Administration).

Individually owned and operated Indian businesses also receive OIO/RDP loans and technical assistance and help in securing SBA loans.

A chronicle of small businesses employing one or two or even 50 people does not rate coverage in the Wall Street Journal. Self-employment or self-sufficiency through a job that pays a living wage is not, in itself, spectacular. But for a people whose demoralization has been systematically perpetrated for more than a century,* it is just such small but successful enterprises that will allow these people a chance to begin again to live with dignity and pride.

The above projects are only three or four of the 13 on-going projects currently sponsored by the Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity Rural Development Programs.

* The 1838 "removal" to Oklahoma is described in several later sections of this publication as it relates to different tribes.

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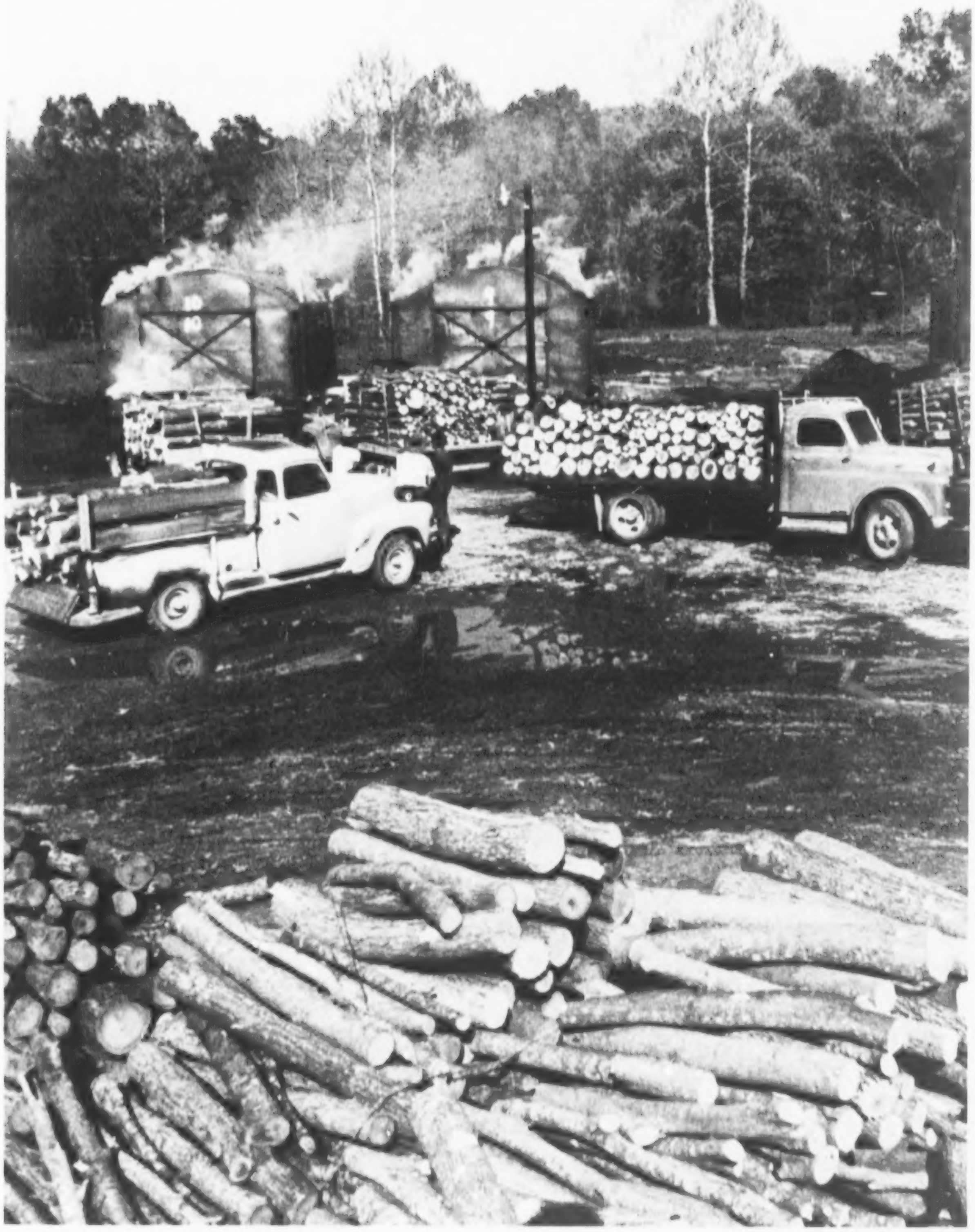

Lummi "Ocean Farmers"

One of the most exciting and daring economic development projects underway on an Indian reservation today is the Lummi Aquaculture program, first funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. This project involves the cultivation of sea-water fish and oysters in the Pacific Ocean waters of Lummi Bay off the northern coast of the State of Washington. Indian-owned and operated, the project is one of the first ventures in scientific "ocean farming" in the United States and is causing the Lummi Indians to become leaders in the field of aquaculture technology.

Lummi Aquaculture is a total economic development program which has reached into research and training as well as production. One of the main goals of the program is to develop well-trained Lummi personnel to handle all operation phases of the aquaculture business. Special fisheries training has been made available to reservation residents, and the tribe hopes to soon be able to institute a special administrative training program to prepare Lummi people in the management aspect of the new business. A supplemental seaweed harvesting business has been undertaken and water quality control projects have been started to mesh with and complement aquaculture efforts.

THE AQUACULTURE PROJECT

The concept of Lummi Aquaculture began in April, 1968, at a meeting of the Lummi Indian Business Council. From this meeting, plans developed to establish a commercial fish and shellfish farm. This "farm" will eventually include: an oyster hatchery which will produce 60 million seed oysters per year; a fish hatchery to produce five million fingerlings of trout and salmon annually; and 2,500 acres of rearing ponds which will produce 5,000 pounds of trout and 200,000 oysters per acre per year.

As a result of an Economic Development Administration study, the Office of Economic Opportunity funded the building of six research

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ponds which indicated the feasibility of a large-scale Lummi Aquaculture project. At present 750 acres of ponds, with three miles of dikes, are being constructed with funds from EDA, the Oceanic Foundation, and in-kind contributions from the Lummi Tribe. The ponds are expected to be complete by early summer, 1971.

Side benefits of aquaculture construction are important: tribal members working on the building phase of the project have received valuable training and experience in construction skills; a tribal sand and gravel hauling business has been established; and 140 acres of ideal homesite land has been acquired for future development by the tribe. Two MDTA programs to train aquaculture workers were funded. The first program was completed in April 1970 with 19 graduates. The second program, with 64 trainees, is presently underway.

By next year the aquaculture project is expected to employ 200 Lummis in all phases of management and technical operations. As the project expands to its full 2,500 acres, a work force of over 600 will be directly or indirectly employed. At that time gross production is expected to yield up to $3,000,000 per year.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Oysters

Previous tests have shown that oysters can be efficiently spawned under artificial control any month of the year in the Puget Sound region. With controlled water and temperature conditions, oysters can feed constantly, allowing an accelerated growth rate. Tests have indicated the Lummi oyster hatchery will produce 60 million seed oysters per year. About half of these seed oysters will grow to maturity in Lummi ponds. The rest will be sold.

Lummi-spawned oyster seed which was one-fourth inch long in April grew to 3½ inches by August, averaging a double weight gain every two weeks. This growth rate is three times faster than the growth rate of similar oysters under natural conditions.

Fish

Two kinds of fish were grown successfully in the Lummi pond system: Donaldson "super trout" and silver salmon. The trout grew best in the natural dirt pond while the silver salmon did well in the cement ponds. In five months, the largest Donaldson trout reached a length of 16 inches and three pounds. Silver salmon grew from three to five times their original weight.

All fish tolerated temperatures as high as 77 degrees without apparent heat kill. Some vibrio disease did occur in the two most crowded silver salmon ponds, but it caused only a three percent mortality, while the trout in the dirt pond had only one percent loss.

General Results

There is good evidence that growing fish and oysters in the same ponds is mutually beneficial. It appears that feeding the fish fertilizes the water which causes plankton to bloom, thus providing good feeding conditions for the oysters. It is predicted that it is possible to grow fish in natural bottom ponds at the rate of 5,000 pounds per acre per year while simultaneously growing 200,000 oysters per acre. Better than $4,000 per acre per year in fish and oysters can be realized from the ponds.

SEAWEED HARVESTING

Dried seaweed is used as a coagulating agent in the manufacture of a great many commercial products (dairy items, puddings, toothpaste). At the present time, a seaweed shortage of 10 million dry pounds per year exists on the U. S. market. Sold by the dry ton, seaweed is valued at $300 per ton.

Last summer (1970), about 60,000 pounds of red seaweed were harvested experimentally by Lummi crews. The Lummis were successful in acquiring a seaweed processing plant at the minimal cost of $40,000. Replacement value is $180,000. The plant worked well and dried approximately five tons of seaweed per hour. Ten-man harvest crews were trained and are expected to begin full-time operation this coming summer depending upon the results of a study investigating the effects of harvesting the plants. Go-ahead results from this study are expected, and it is predicted that Lummi seaweed harvesting will get into high production within two years.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

The BIA has funded a quality study of the marine waters surrounding the Lummi Reservation. Lummi personnel will monitor nutrient level, physical and chemical factors, and pollution of these waters and will sample aquatic plants and animals for contamination from domestic or industrial effluents. The collected data will help the state enforce its own water quality standards and will give the tribe a basis for faulting industrial neighbors for possible damages to aquafarm production.

AQUACULTURE TRAINING

"I've taught for a number of years and I've never seen a group of students so involved in their work." These are the words of Dr. Royden Nakamura, Director of the Lummi Aquaculture training program, referring to his 64 Lummi Indian students in Phase II.

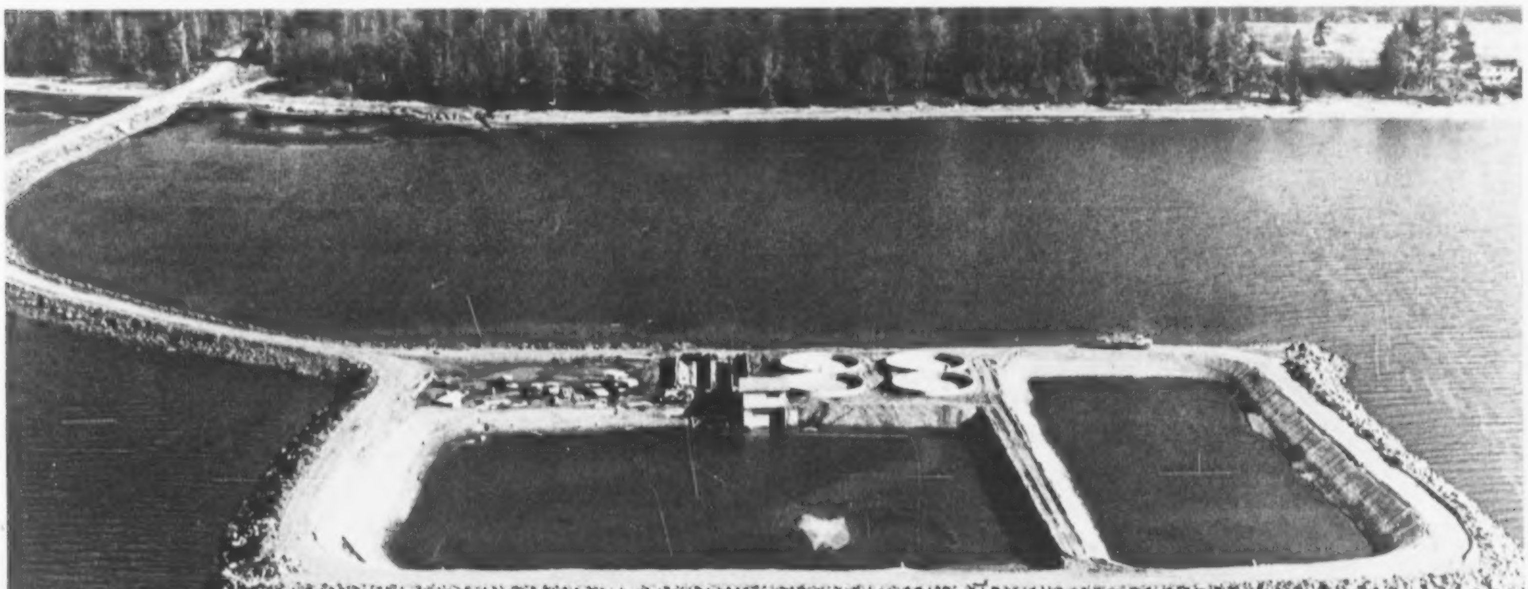
Lummi Phase II, begun September 1970, is the second part of an intensive training program designed to prepare Lummi Indians to manage and operate the aquaculture project being developed on the reservation. Phase II classes run eight hours a day and are held entirely on the Lummi Reservation in new classrooms and laboratories. Nine Lummis, graduates of last year's Phase I aquaculture training program, serve as teaching assistants.

The 64 students in Phase II training have diverse backgrounds. Their ages range from 17 to 64 years, and their educational background varies from 5th grade to first year college. Most of the trainees have not finished high school. Course work includes refresher math, basic biology and basic chemistry leading to intensive and specialized training in fish and oyster raising, and water quality control. Classroom lectures are supplemented with laboratory work and field trips. The program is designed to be flexible and to respond to the trainees' interests. For example, this fall special pre-class sessions were conducted on the theory of evolution in response to requests by student trainees. Doctor Nakamura refers to the Phase II training program as a great success judged by the high level of class attendance and the high quality of classroom response and enthusiasm.

Phase II of the aquaculture training program is possible because of the success of last year's Phase I, a feasibility study to show government funding sources that this type of training program would be worthwhile. As in Phase II, there were no educational prerequisites for Phase I trainees. The only requirement was that participants exhibit high interest in the program. To start Phase I, 19 Lummi trainees took eight weeks of training at Western Washington State College in Bellingham. There, Dr. Nakamura taught the trainees basic biology and chemistry. After this, trainees were stationed, and in some cases rotated between, seven different fishery research laboratories in the State of Washington. Almost all of the trainees who began the program graduated and are presently employed in the Lummi Aquaculture program or are going on for further education. Six graduates received college scholarships to continue their training in fish biology.

Trainees are paid a weekly MDTA training allowance of $35-45, plus $5 per dependent and travel expenses. At the end of their training, graduates will have attained a working knowledge of fish nutrition, fish disease, fish and oyster hatchery operations, transport and pond rearing techniques, food algae production and hybridization and selective breeding.

The aquaculture training programs have been funded by the Department of Labor and are administered by the State Departments of Vocational Education and Employment Security.



Quechan Controlled Environment Farming

Controlled environment farming means exactly what the name implies: temperature, air pressure — all environmental factors — controlled to stimulate ideal growing conditions.

Using a $500,000 OEO grant coupled with anticipated funding from EDA, the Quechan Advanced Action Agency is getting ready to enter this highly technical field. With technical help from the University of Arizona, which has been working with controlled environment farming for ten years, the project will be in full operation in 1972.

Five acres of land will be devoted to this business. The soil used is a sand base, with a minimum of water application through a drop system. All nutrients are in liquid form. At first glance the project resembles a large hothouse, which technically it is, but the many controlled factors make it up to fifty times more productive than ordinary farming.

Quechan is looking for a market on the west coast and will concentrate on the San Diego area.

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is looking for a market on the west will concentrate on the San Diego area. The main crop will be tomatoes, and feasibility studies show a conservative estimate of $375,000 for gross sales. Because of the controlled environment, two crops a year are expected when tomatoes are normally unavailable, thus commanding premium prices.

The plant will employ 35 people year-round with additional workers at harvest time. Construction of the plant will begin this year. The contract for the plant's construction stipulates that local people be given preference in hiring, thus creating more jobs for the Quechan Indians. Simultaneously with construction, training courses by the University of Arizona will be given to prospective employees.

If initial studies are correct, in the not-too-distant future the people of Quechan may find themselves in the enviable position of being agricultural leaders in southern California. And if that happens they will owe it to hard work and a willingness to undertake the innovative controlled environment farming project.

social and cultural

"We believe the total man must be involved and that all aspects of his life must come along with his income-producing ability. The man's ability to produce an adequate income for his family is the key which makes the other developments possible, of course. But we cannot ignore the other areas of development. It does us little good, for instance, to create a good job for a man who lives in a shack, if he is uneducated, has no work experience, is undernourished, and has no pride in his community. He simply won't be able to fully take advantage of the opportunity until his life-style improves."

President
Mescalero Apache Tribe

Indian communities plan their total reservation development programs to include both social and economic development. These programs preserve the traditional way of life which protects the cultural values of each Indian community. The spiritual happiness and related physical and economic well-being of the participants become integral parts of total development. The stories of nine Indian communities highlight what is happening across the country and is being replicated daily.

Mescalero Apache "Balanced Developmen

The community action program of the Mescalero Apache Tribe exhibits balanced development of human and natural resources, in keeping with tribally-established goals, principles, and traditions.

The Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation, located on 460,563 acres in south central New Mexico, is part of the original homeland of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. Though they traveled throughout the Southwest, they always returned to refresh their spirits in sight of their sacred White Mountain. When the wars in which they fought to protect their land and culture ended in the 1880's, the Mescalero Apaches were placed on their reservation, and fellow bands of Apaches were imprisoned far from their homeland. In the early 1900s, the Lipan Band, the Chiricahua Band, and the Warm Springs Band of Apaches became members of the Mescalero Apache Tribe.

For more than 50 years, the tribal members were isolated and depressed. But Apaches are a resilient people; though their aggressive spirit was subdued during these years, it was never lost. In the early 1960s, apathy was replaced by purpose, and the Mescalero Apache Tribe was again ready to exert its strength and determine its own destiny.

Beginning in 1961, the tribal council spent two years talking with all the Mescalero Apache people, asking them what they needed and wanted for a better life. The responses varied from the request to have a window fixed, to locating an industry on the reservation, to the education of the Mescalero Apache children. Needs were organized into specific categories—jobs, education, housing, health, and community facilities—which became the components of the tribe's balanced development plan.

The concept of balanced development was well expressed by the President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, Mr. Wendell Chino, in a recent speech before a Congressional subcommittee: "We believe the total man must be involved and

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Following the categorization of needs for a total development plan, priorities were assigned and tribal resources were inventoried. This comprehensive planning process was initiated and implemented by the tribe, with assistance offered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

To fully appreciate the extent of the Mescalero Apache Tribe's achievements since the concept of balanced total development was undertaken, it is important to know what their resources were at the beginning of the decade. In 1961, not one home on the reservation had running water; the tribal treasury contained about $20,000; the tribal staff included four persons; meetings of the tribal council were held in the basement of a government building; there was no tribal representation on the local school board; the unemployment rate was over 70%; and the timber industry, at that time the main economic resource, was undergoing serious fluctuations.

With planning and technical assistance made possible by the Economic Development Administration, the tribe was able to inventory the extent of both actual and potential economic development resources. These included timber, cattle, commercial and industrial activities, tourism and outdoor recreation. The potential of these resources was significant. At the time, however, the reservation's timber resources were disease-ridden, with a low yield, and were generally too small to attract outside processors. Range land totalling a half-million acres was poorly developed and unable to support a good cattle industry. There was no commercial or industrial development on the reservation; and, tourism would require a reordering of tribal thinking about inviting non-Indians to the reservation.

Knowing what their needs, priorities, and resources were, the tribe began researching the tools available for total development.

In the Office of Economic Opportunity, Mescalero Apaches saw two important things that would assist the tribe's pursuit of total development: (1) funding for an administrative and planning staff; and (2) innovative and flexible programs.

When the Mescalero Community Action Agency was established in 1966, it became an integral part of the tribal government. The agency and the tribal government were determined to work as one to avoid the pitfalls of competition. From a staff of four, the Community Action Agency grew to employ forty persons. With this staff, the Mescalero Apaches were ready to act upon their priorities.

Assistance was sought from the agencies best suited to meeting the tribe's particular needs. For example, the tribe found that many agencies had funds for road improvements, but they requested assistance only from the agency directly responsible for road improvements. The tribe did not want to diminish the resources of agencies that could fund not only road improvements, but also industrial development or housing improvements.

The sophistication of the Mescalero Apache Community Action Agency, in terms of self-determination and social and economic development, led to its designation by OEO as one of the first Advanced Action Agencies. This enabled the tribe to contract its own technical assistance, an option the agency exercises to full advantage.

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Concrete accomplishments of the tribe are numerous. Construction on the reservation has developed the Sierra Blanca ski and recreation area (one of the finest ski resorts in the Southwest), the Mescalero Eight-Canyon Industrial Site now ready for occupancy, and the Mescalero National Fish Hatchery. A $1.3 million community building has been constructed to house a library and such activities as Head Start, training workshops, and health care. Renovation of all sub-standard, but potentially sound, housing on the reservation (OEO funded) is underway. Low-rent housing (the first of its type to be built with Department of Housing and Urban Development funds on an Indian reservation), and a Public Health Service 15-unit hospital also are going up. The tribe's cattle holdings have been expanded by 6,000 Herefords, making it one of the largest cattle herds in the Southwest, and the Mescalero timber industry has been transformed to a periodic, sustained yield basis, allowing the tribe maximum income from its forest for the next 20 years. While all of the above activity is going on, the Mescalero Apaches are busy with the construction of a $7 million tourism and recreation complex to include a resort hotel, an 18-hole golf course, a 100 surface acre lake, and a dude ranch and hunting lodge. In addition, the HUD code enforcement program has been applied to the reservation, requiring changes in federal legislation to include Indians as eligible for programs under the 1949 Housing Act.

Every accomplishment of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, including a variety of education programs, has resulted in training and in jobs for Mescalero people. The unemployment rate of ten years ago, 70 percent, is down significantly. But what is more significant is the change in attitude of the Mescalero people. Their self-confidence, independence, and optimistic view of the future is noticeable in every activity they attempt. They have not solved all of their problems, nor do they envision their problems as ending in the near future. They do believe, however, that they, as Mescalero Apache people, are entirely capable of identifying solutions best suited to their needs and their traditions. They are pursuing their solutions with energy and determination.

New Pascua Village

The housing project in the New Pascua Village southeast of Tucson, Arizona, illustrates a new and exciting approach to solving housing problems. Within the last several years, a group of approximately 1,200 Yaqui Indians have built their own community on a 202-acre parcel of desert land. The community is continuing to expand as more people move into the village.

The Yaquis are originally a Mexican tribe who entered this country in scattered groups during the late 1800's. They disbursed throughout southern Arizona to settle, in many cases, wherever they could find shelter. Small Yaqui settlements grew up in and around the cities of Phoenix and Tucson and in any other place where Yaqui men could work. Living conditions in most of the Yaqui settlements were, and in many cases continue to be, deplorable. More often than not, plumbing and electricity are luxuries, and very often the land on which a Yaqui lives is not his own.

In 1962 residents of the Old Pascua Village in Tucson, Arizona, were organized by their ceremonial leader, Anselmo Valencia, to see what they could do to improve their living conditions. They applied to the U. S. Department of Interior seeking to acquire a centralized land base for the 3,456 Yaqui Indians scattered throughout southern Arizona. Later that year, 105 families in Old Pascua signed a petition stating they would like to move from their community if they could obtain better housing in the area which was being considered by the Department of the Interior as a possible grant to the Yaqui people. In 1963, the Pascua Yaqui Association was formed to receive deed to this property, and plans for the move began to take shape.

Working originally with the University of Arizona and later with the Tucson OEO Committee for Economic Opportunity, the Yaqui people set to work building New Pascua. In 1966, the Pascua Yaqui Association obtained an OEO training grant, and the program expanded from its single

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purpose of building houses to the dual purpose of training members of the new community in employable skills. This OEO training grant has been continued to the present, although in 1970 it began to be channeled through the Indian Division. The grant is now administered directly by the Pascua Yaqui Development Project which is run by an all-Yaqui Board of Directors.

The Yaqui housing program is unique in that it is an Indian-created program, born within the community to answer self-identified needs in a self-determined way. The results have been, to date, 34 new houses built and occupied in a new village. Forty more houses are under construction. Five men have been placed in full-time jobs in commercial building trades, with 20 others presently in training.

New Pascua Village is a distinctly Yaqui community. The atmosphere of Old Mexico is prevalent in the community's physical layout and design. The homes are built of burnt-adobe. Back yards are spacious with living areas extending out into the yard from the back porches. A central community square has been set aside for Yaqui ceremonial and religious purposes, and a church and several temporary ceremonial buildings have been constructed. Entrance to the village is along a spacious roadway with a medial strip which will be landscaped according to village plans. Resident interest in landscaping is directed primarily at the collectively used portions of the village. The areas immediately surrounding the houses are primarily utilitarian.

The exterior of the houses was designed by a Tucson architect. Each occupant family determines the internal design of its house. Yaqui cultural preferences and low maintenance costs were considered in building each house. Almost all village homes have fireplaces that provide inexpensive but adequate heating in the winter. To satisfy back-yard living customs, water facilities and electric receptacles were placed outside as well as inside the house. To save on maintenance costs and for durability, fir supports instead of pine and ½ instead of ⅜ inch wallboard were used. Large diameter sewer pipes and small-paned windows in steel frames were substituted for smaller and less durable materials generally used in contemporary home construction.

The success of the Yaqui housing project can be measured by the number of families who have applied for homes in New Pascua. At present, there are 200 families on the waiting list—a strong show of support for the project. When a family applies for a home in New Pascua, its application is reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Pascua Yaqui Association. When it qualifies, the family is placed on a waiting list making it eligible—when funds are available—to borrow from the Pascua Yaqui Association's revolving materials fund. A five bedroom house (2,200 square feet) requires approximately $4,500 worth of building materials. This $4,500 sum is borrowed by the family to be paid back in installments adjusted according to its income. The materials fund was started by grants from private foundations. Paybacks from the 34 houses already constructed are returning money to the fund but not fast enough to meet demands for new housing. For this reason, building at New Pascua is slow and the board of directors are constantly in search of additional capital to increase lending potential. It is hoped that eventually the payback level and number of participants will reach a point where the revolving fund can maintain itself.

Labor for the new houses is expense-free for the occupant families. Many family members work in their spare time on their houses in order to speed up the construction. The bulk of the labor comes from the 20 OEO-funded building construction trainees who work under the supervision of three professional construction workers (a union carpenter, plumber and electrician). As they are building the houses, trainees receive on-the-job instruction in all building skills. This training has enabled five Yaqui men to enter the building trade in the City of Tucson during the 1970-71 OEO grant period. Two of these men have attained union status. In addition, arrangements have been made for three other Yaqui men to become involved at the end of this year in a carpenters' four-year union apprenticeship program to train as journeymen carpenters.

The Yaqui Housing program is a striking illustration of the success which can be achieved through self-determination. New Pascua is a viable community created by the Yaqui people to satisfy the needs of their own specific culture-group. The self-administered and designed occupational training program is preparing village members with skills which will place them in financially rewarding positions. The Yaqui housing project is perhaps slower moving than another type of housing program, but it has achieved what other programs sometimes fail to achieve: total involvement of the community which it is designed to serve.

Rocky Boy's School District

Rocky Boy's Community Action Agency telephone line was the only one on the reservation not busy when it received the call on February 27, 1970, saying the county school superintendent agreed to what the Rock Boy's people wanted — their own school district.

The CAA director rushed to the home of a woman who had worked hard for separation of the reservation's all-Indian school from a district that governed the school through a board of trustees on which no Indian had ever served. Remembering how the trustees ignored an advisory committee of Indian parents, the concerned mother called the good news "a dream come true." And promptly organized a celebration!

If happiness to the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation is electing their own school board, it is the same thing, perhaps in a less intensely personal way, to the many others— national Indian leaders, educators, lawyers, members of Congress, government agency personnel, foundation representatives, and reporters — who had a direct hand, or otherwise took an interest in the issue.

For one of the newest, smallest, and poorest reservations in the country, Rocky Boy's determination to govern their school stirred up a sizeable storm.

". . . One of the one or two most critical events in Indian education this year," a spokesman from the U. S. Office of Education, called the happenings at Rocky Boy's. "Everybody else is talking. The Rocky Boy's people are doing something about it."

The first new school district in Montana in 55 years, and the second independent Indian public school district in the country, the Rocky Boy's district demonstrates an opportunity for Indian people to participate in and control their own education programs. A report by the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education states: "For too long, the Nation has paid only token heed to the

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It is not the intent here to revive old conflicts and sorrows of the Rocky Boy's people. As the chairman of the reservation school committee said, "Now (our) real work begins. All our people are going to have to work together for the good of our children." This Indian leader also extended an invitation to the non-Indian district board to cooperate closely with the Rocky Boy's Board "so that the change can be as easy as possible for everyone."

In September 1971, the Rocky Boy's school will begin its second academic year of operation under an Indian board. After just one year, advantages for Rocky Boy's children are notable. With all of the funds allotted by federal agencies for their children now available to their own school and not dissipated throughout the district, the new board has been able to undertake improvements formerly denied. Urgently needed repairs have been made to a building that "was falling apart." Playgrounds have been blacktopped to keep mud out of the school. Printing and photographic equipment, and new language arts courses to use this equipment, are now available or in the planning stage. Carpeting has been installed to add comfort and quiet and informality to work stations used by the children.

But the most important difference appears to be in the children themselves. Both parents and "non-partisan" professionals talk about changes in attitude towards school. According to one mother, "The general feeling of the children toward school is very different now."

The Rocky Boy's school advisory committee was formed initially, explains one of its members, "to try to build a sound school system through better public relationship" between the district that governed the reservation elementary school and a second district whose high school most of the Rocky Boy's children preferred. ". . . as an advisory board, we were never properly informed of any business transactions, or if we had any ideas of our own we were ignored . . . and at the same time, we had some discussions and meetings with another school board and (received) a lot of encouragement and the fullest cooperation. . . . So this is what really got us started in forming our own school district."

The tribe did not seek self-determination in education for the sake of self-determination but for the sake of better education. By defending from dismissal several non-Indian teachers whom the committee felt truly sought to teach their children and by expressing appreciation for another board, also non-Indian, that did cooperate with them, Rocky Boy's people demonstrated that prejudice on their part was not the basis of their complaints, but rather, displeasure with poor performance.

Members of the advisory committee, which became the Rocky Boy's School Committee, testify eloquently and movingly about what they thought was wrong with the way their children were educated, or not educated, in the district that rejected their counsel. But they wanted to have what they knew to be true observed by others, by people from outside the community, by those who had nothing personal to gain or lose from a decision about an independent school district. They hoped to have their evaluation confirmed and, if so, expressed in professional language by educational authorities.

"We took a long time working on it (the plan and proposal)," explains the committee chairman, "and asked for all the help we could get."

The reservation Community Action Agency was a logical first step in the search for assistance. Urgently needed was a coordinator to help the committee reach out across the country to enlist the advice, personal testimony, and financial support of people willing to contribute reputations and resources. The CAA offices became campaign headquarters; the director and staff dedicated campaigners.

The State Economic Office of Opportunity and Indian Community Action Project personnel were asked for and provided consultant services. "How much money will we need to operate our school, and how can we get it?" were the two crucial questions that followed "How can we get our own school district?" OEO staff at all levels began to come up with answers and suggestions on how to find more answers . . . and money.

Rocky Boy's School Committee chairman said "One reason we're doing this — trying to get our own school district — is because the school district is not putting out enough graduates from our reservation. For the past ten years the tribe has been with the district. At first, 60 students attended high school from our reservation and each year the number dropped. I believe some were dropouts and some attended (another) high school in another district. In a ten year period only five have graduated, so I think there is something wrong in this high school system."

Confirming the "something wrong," two consultants from the federally-funded Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, contacted by the committee through the CAA, reported their findings about the district and high school.

The first recommended that the tribe form an independent school district because of the poor quality of the present education offered their children. Evidence offered in support of the recommendation was:

"1) The dropout rate: Between 1962 and 1967 the dropout rate of Indian students originally enrolled in Grade 8 was 54.2 percent. This dropout rate is estimated to be approximately three times that of non-Indian students; 2) Of the original group of Indian pupils registered in Grade 8 in 1962, only 12.5 percent graduated from high school."

"There is no evidence of which I am aware that any funds received by the (public) school system for assistance in providing an education for Indian children are being used to provide compensatory or other programs specifically devised for these children. These sources of revenue appear to be added to the general operational fund of the school system."

The second consultant stated: "Evaluation of the educational process for American Indians (in this community) by the Montana State Department of Education and the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory reveals a failure rate of over 90 percent. Failure is attributed to a prejudice of low expectancy on the part of the school administration and staff, lack of adjustment of the Indian pupils, and a lack of sensitivity and pertinent curriculum development. The most important factor is the prejudice of low expectancy . . . Confidential interviews (by the Northwest Laboratory) with school personnel revealed the prevalence of this form of prejudice.

"Failure at the high school level reflects failure at the grade school level . . . it is logical that the Rocky Boy's Indian people wish to make adjustments at the grade school level to better prepare their children for high school," added the consultant. He concluded that objections to allowing the reservation residents to plan the educational process for their children because they would fail at the job was "another open expression of the prejudice of low expectation."

Said the Rocky Boy's chairman, "I would like to know if the (school) board knows how to educate Indian children. Only five graduated in ten years. There must be something they don't know."

As evidence of the unfortunate school situation mounted, so did support for the proposed independent school district.

Exploring all avenues to assistance, the committee and the tribal council, guided and aided and always encouraged by the CAA, secured a HUD planning grant. Money advanced from OEO through the CAA took the committee to Washington, D. C. With aplomb and persistance, they told their story and asked for help.

And they got help—in the form of suggestions about where and how to apply for grants. As firmly as advance approvals can be made, they got commitments. Some of the commitments eventually became part of the testimony presented on the day of the formal appeal to the county superintendent.

The Indian Education Unit of the U. S. Office of Education assured the Rocky Boy's committee that its priority concern was helping Indians in "developing educational institutions in their communities" and in "finding the necessary funds that may be needed to bring about an orderly transfer if the redistricting does take place." The committee was told that $70,000 could be made available to the tribe — part in federal funds, part from a private foundation.

Title I and Title III funds authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would probably be available. Impact aid and Johnson-O'Malley money (the latter a supplementary fund for education of Indian children in public schools created by 1934 legislation) could be considered. The Bureau of Indian Affairs promised to "do all within its power to see that federal funding which presently is serving the education needs of the Rocky Boy's community continues."

In addition to regular funding of the Rocky Boy's Reservation CAA and the services to the school committee that this provided, OEO offered, through the CAA and the ICAP, to provide training for board members and teacher aides and to help with other special problems that might arise as the new school district was launched.

Prospects for financial and other forms of help looked very good indeed. But the need remained for additional legal and educator services to put together a precisely planned budget to carry out a properly balanced educational program. Formal applications for funds could not be made to most agencies until the school district was actually created. Counsel from Montana Legal Services and from other state and federal agencies had taken the tribe well along the road to assuming responsibility for their children's education, but they would not be all the way home without a final professional push.

Once more the CAA director and the committee took to the telephone. The private foundation that seemed most interested listed a number of qualifying conditions that had to be met before it could provide the necessary help. "Sure, we've done all that," said the director, certain that whatever was necessary would indeed be done, once they knew what it was. "Why don't you just send someone out to talk to us?"

Personal acquaintance with the Rocky Boy's people persuaded the foundation's representatives to recommend assistance be given. A young husband and wife lawyer/educator team was assigned to work with the tribe and the school committee. By the day of the hearing before the county superintendent, the combined efforts of all concerned had produced formidable, virtually irrefutable personal testimony and documentation in behalf of a Rocky Boy's Independent District.

Said a spokesman for the U. S. Office of Education: "The significance of what the Rocky Boy's people are doing is great. It will, we are sure, have impact on all of Indian education. More than anything else, it is important because Indian people are, at their own initiative, assuming the responsibility for the education of their children."

Said a tribal member: "I am a full blood Indian woman. I have eight children and I want them to learn as much as they can. One of my boys used to go to school here, . . . and when he had difficulties or problems one of the white students told him to go crawl back in his teepee. This we could do, but you white people have taught us your ways and we want to use them. We want our own district. Now we are crawling out of our teepees to fight for our children's education."

Navajo Alcoholism Prevention

Alcoholism, following heart disease, cancer, and mental illness, is rated by medical authorities as the fourth most prevalent illness in the United States. Caused by years of poverty, hopelessness about the future, and other conditions peculiar to the life of an Indian in American society, alcoholism is considered the foremost threat to their health by American Indians living on reservations.

Indian people throughout the country are working to eliminate this illness in their communities. Many Community Action Agencies administer an alcoholism prevention component, and evidence indicates that progress is being made.

The Navajo Indian Reservation is the largest in the country in both land area and population. But the proportion of alcohol-related problems is about the same on all reservations. More than 50 percent of arrests, hospitalizations, vehicle accidents, illness or death from exposure, fires, and cases of child neglect can be attributed to alcoholism.

The Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity (ONEO) is helping the Navajo Nation fight alcoholism's drain on the health and prosperity of its people through an Alcoholism Rehabilitation and Education program designed to help adults break harmful drinking patterns, and to spare young people years of possible suffering through early education and counseling.

A special project at Many Farms High School, a boarding school located on the reservation at Many Farms, Arizona, demonstrates the seriousness of the threat of alcoholism to Indian youth and the effectiveness of the preventive measures instituted. Concerned parents requested ONEO help, and the alcoholism service was organized with the cooperation of the students and school staff.

ONEO was alerted to the critical situation at the school in November 1970. Alcoholism incidents and accidents were interfering with the

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ccidents were interfering with the educational process; some students were dealing with bootleggers on the campus; fights, stealing, and other results of intoxication were resulting in the expulsion of a number of students, and others were classified "absent without leave." After meeting with school personnel, ONEO alcoholism staff workers arranged to open an office in one of the dormitories.

An alcoholism guidance counselor was assigned to operate the office from five to eight p.m. two days each week. The service was publicized within the high school compound in conjunction with the Navajo Community College, and referrals of students to the counselor were made from the dormitories and the college. Individual and group therapy sessions were initiated; full use was made of audio-visual materials and publications. Most of the students referred for counseling willingly participated; the few who refused automatically were brought to the attention of the local juvenile probation and parole officer for further follow-up. College students who failed to participate as directed were placed on strict probation for the remainder of the academic year.

A report on the first two months of the program revealed a drastic reduction in serious alcohol-related incidents and police calls at the school. The present rate of calls (two to four per month) represents a 90 percent success of the counseling program. The activity of bootleggers is the primary remaining campus concern.

Many Farms High School students now are being referred to ONEO Alcoholism Rehabilitation and Education staff in nearby Chinle, Arizona. Arrangements are made for therapy sessions when several students are ready for counseling. Many Farms High School and Navajo Community College plan to involve a number of young people's organizations in the formation of a committee to work with students. They also will work toward eliminating the sources of alcohol that is still reaching the campuses. Parents and school board members continue to encourage ONEO efforts to help protect Indian youngsters from the damage caused by compulsive drinking.

The full ONEO alcoholism program serves some 48,250 people through the work of 49 employees and 500 volunteers. Since December 1970, training has been available for alcoholism workers through the Western Region Indian Alcoholism Training Center at the University of Utah. An Office of Economic Opportunity grant enabled the Utah Indian Community Action Project to establish a center to train employees of Indian alcoholism programs, particularly those working in western states. Separate, year-long courses are offered—one for alcoholism counselors and one for administrators.

Ten ONEO counselors currently are receiving this training. They are required to attend two one-month courses on basic alcoholism problems that prepare them to better identify and diagnose alcoholic symptoms. Interspersed with the campus instruction are two five-month periods of field training, each of which includes five two-day workshops and five days of individual instruction.

Working in homes and hospitals, in schools and community centers, ONEO alcoholism prevention workers and volunteers adapt the help they offer to the needs of individuals, using all the appropriate resources at their disposal. A continuing effort is made to involve the entire community in eradicating this disease that harms and kills so many people.

An important accomplishment and asset of the program is the Navajo Alcoholism Recovery Center. Located in Twin Lakes, New Mexico, 17 miles north of Gallup, the center opened May 29, 1971. Frank Eriacho, the center's director and a ten-year member of the Navajo Police Force, said that while serving with the police department he realized that "putting alcoholics behind bars was not the answer," so he resigned to devote himself fully to the problem.

Fifteen people at a time are admitted to the center, which is a renovated BIA boarding school. During their two-week stay they are given individual and group therapy and vocational training. Prior to admittance to the center, the individual is given a physical examination at a local hospital and his immediate family is notified of his treatment. This notification is necessary to insure that the family will cooperate with the individual as he handles his problem following release and also to determine if financial assistance for the family is required during his treatment in the center. In addition to therapy and vocational training, the patient receives medical attention; a proper diet is established, and everything is done to return him to good physical condition.

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PASS
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Following his discharge from the center, the individual is referred to a nearby Concentrated Employment Center, which, working with the patient's local community action agency, attempts to place him in a job, preferably on the reservation and near his home. The center was established by Navajos and is maintained by them, local churches, and local businesses. In addition, the BIA, PHS, tribal government, and the ONEO assist in maintaining the program.

Eriacho sees the center, the first of its kind on the reservation, as a model for future centers on the reservation and throughout the United States. He believes the program is the answer that was not provided by "putting alcoholics beind bars."

The optimism with which ONEO counselors and others approach their work is expressed in a sign that appears on the reservation: "Alcoholism is an illness. It is a curable disease. Happiness is a recovered alcoholic. In beauty it is done. A good life through sobriety."

Quinault Arts and Crafts

Traditional arts and crafts have been revived on the Quinault Indian Reservation, located on the Pacific coast of the State of Washington. People of all ages have been working to bring back or to learn the old skills of totem carving, canoe making, and basketry. What began a few years ago as an OEO-funded program to pay three local craftsmen as teachers of Quinault arts and crafts, has resulted in the establishment of the Quinault Arts and Crafts Cooperative to provide a national outlet for local handicrafts. The three craftsmen teachers and numerous volunteers teaching beadwork, painting, and leatherwork will soon expand their classes. Trainees in these classes will receive stipends.

For many years, large and small companies throughout the country have expressed interest in the totem carvings, cedar canoes, and basketry of the Quinault Indians. Most of the items produced were being sold to local novelty shops, museums, and handicraft traders at prices that rarely reflected the long hours of skilled handwork involved. The small arts and crafts program that began a few years ago not only sparked the enthusiasm of the Quinaults but kindled the idea of developing an Indian-operated outlet to keep profits on the reservation. The Community Action Agency encouraged this idea and began making contacts with buyers to learn if a national market existed for Quinault arts and crafts.

The results were encouraging. If large orders could be filled for novelty canoes, small totem carvings, and various size baskets, companies in Washington and throughout the country could find a profitable market. The Quinault Indians were ready to accept the challenge.

The Arts and Crafts Cooperative is accepting and selling individually-made handicrafts which include 14 inch to 35 foot carved canoes, 15 to 32 inch carved totems, handmade baskets, and some beadwork, painting, and leatherwork. Since modern tools for hand carving were not available, craft instructors and program participants

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In addition to custom made items, mass produced small canoes and totems will be sold by the cooperative. Production will be facilitated by the multi-spindle carving machine equipped with different angle blades developed in the arts and crafts program with the help of a local business.

All local artists and craftsmen are eligible to sell to the cooperative. Trained buyers will pay for each item according to its quality. Dividends will be paid to craftsmen, depending on the amount of items they produce each year. Custom orders will be accepted by the cooperative. Currently, a 35 foot totem carving is being made for the tribe itself. Institutions are also interested in these large totems.

To keep the price of materials down, the natural resources of the reservation will be used for all items. Slash from the forest is being used for the smaller canoes and totems. This practice also helps the Quinault land clearance and reforestation program. Larger cedar logs for full-size canoes and totems have been donated by local logging concerns. Most of the craftwork machinery is surplus government property. To construct a new workshop, made necessary by the popularity of the arts and crafts program, a request for EDA assistance has been made.

The Quinault Indians' interest in arts and crafts has been stimulated by the enthusiasm and energy of their arts and crafts instructors. An experienced woodcarver from Renton, Washington, has been teaching the modern techniques of totem carving. He has developed a woodworking style based on traditional Indian patterns by studying written sources and consulting tribal elders. Students are taught traditional styles but are urged to use their own creativity.

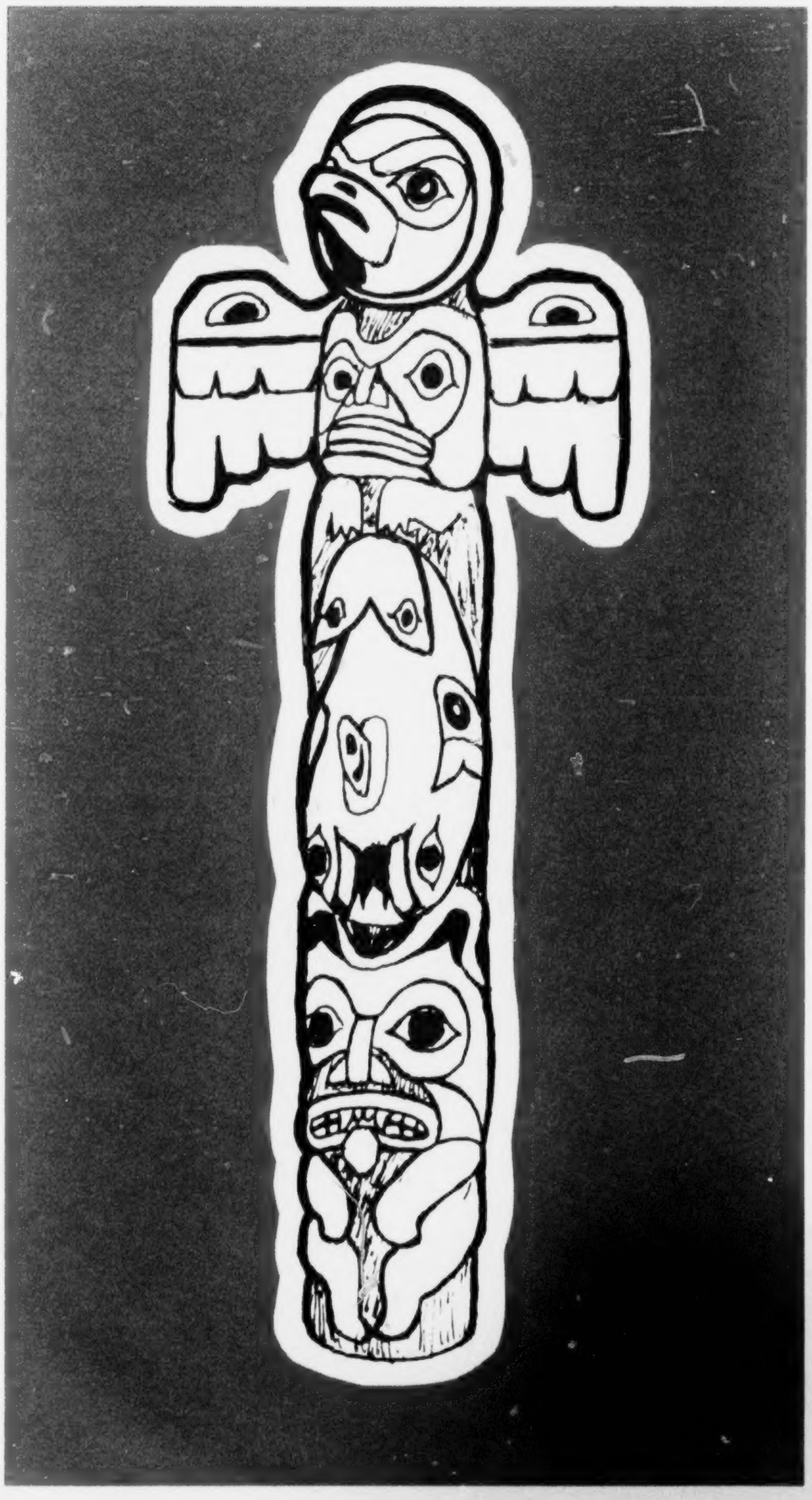
Bennie Charley, Sr., Quinault tribal councilman, teaches canoe making. He first shows his students how to handle their tools, then they proceed into model carving, learning the intricacies of canoe design. Finally, the students graduate to working on a full-size cedar canoe which Mr. Charley presently has under construction. Mr. Charley says that he learned his skills from watching other Quinaults work. He believes every Quinault has an innate talent for canoe work.

Beatrice "Grandma" Black conducts five sessions weekly to teach the art of basketry. Her classes are attended by ten to fifteen women at a time. Some students drive to Taholah from as far as Aberdeen, Washington, to attend.

A training program which will teach the use of machinery as it relates to arts and crafts has been developed with the help of Gray's Harbor Community College. Scheduled to begin in July, 1971, the program will train 30 Quinault Indians in one year. Staff salaries and trainee stipends will be paid by MDTA funds from the Employment Security Office of the State of Washington. A proposal by the Community Action Agency to the State Office of Economic Opportunity requests funds for management staff salaries and for marketing purposes. Currently, OEO funds and resident volunteers are helping to support the marketing effort.

The potential success of the arts and crafts cooperative is important to the Quinault Indians for two reasons: it will provide a steady income to many tribal members, especially women who would like to supplement the often seasonal family income but who do not want to leave their children during the day; and it will preserve Quinault culture.

Quinault enthusiasm is high for the cooperative and for the arts and crafts program. Tools are on loan throughout the reservation to men working on carvings at home. Reeds and grasses for basket weaving can be seen hanging on many home porches. In one six-month period, six full-size cedar canoes were completed by students of Bennie Charley, Sr. For seventy years before, only one cedar canoe had been completed on the entire reservation. The future of Quinault arts and crafts looks good.



Southern Ute Tri-Ethnic Unity

The Southern Ute Indian reservation as established in 1873 comprised about 800,000 acres. However, the Homestead Act opened this land for resettlement by non-Indians, and the present distribution of Indian and non-Indian land holdings is like a checkerboard, 304,000 acres being tribally owned. The resulting situation has not always been harmonious, but through growing up together and sharing similar problems of seasonal employment, isolation, and low incomes, the three ethnic groups—Indian, Anglo and Spanish American — have developed a spirit of cooperation not often witnessed in other towns or cities. This spirit of cooperation has made possible a community-wide program for improving conditions in the Southern Ute area.

The reservation area originally participated in the Southwest Community Action Program administered by a non-Indian community action agency in Durango, Colorado, 25 miles from Ignacio, the major town of the Southern Ute reservation. Because of the Southwest CAA's large area of responsibility, tribal leaders felt that the reservation community was not adequately served, and the community would benefit more if a local community action program was created.

When the Southern Ute Tribe applied for funding as a community action agency, a special condition was made by OEO: that the new Southern Ute Community Action Agency (to become known as SUCAP) include in its area of responsibility non-Indian residents of the reservation community. The Southern Ute Tribal Council agreed to this condition. They said, in effect, what was good for all the people was good for the tribe. The Southern Ute Tribal Council was designated the grantee for the Southern Ute Community Action Agency with full veto rights. A separate SUCAP 18-man administrative board was established with two tribal council members, two town board members, two school board members, six low income representatives chosen by public election, and six representatives of education, agriculture, religion, business, men's and

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In appraising what has happened in the reservation community since SUCAP was formed, it is difficult to separate accomplishments by specific agencies or community groups. Efforts of SUCAP, the Southern Ute Tribal Council, and the numerous other community groups are intermingled. Cooperation, rather than competition, is probably the single most important factor in the revitalization of the town of Ignacio.

When SUCAP was first formed, various community people suggested that expert technical advisors would greatly aid the community in developing its resources. Most community residents agreed that economic development and employment were major areas of concern and should receive considerable attention. Paul Harvey, the radio commentator, was interested in the Southern Ute people and agreed to give coverage and act as speaker for a full day of activities entitled, "Ignacio-Who?" Nine prominent consultants in the field of economic development attended the all-day barbecue conference.

The "Ignacio-Who?" day was the stimulus for a comprehensive effort at long-range community planning. A community-wide meeting was held during which local farmers, ranchers, storeowners, and professionals expressed their views concerning what was needed to revitalize the area. The concept of a master plan developed, and a steering committee was formed to work on the plan. The committee included representatives of local people and of agencies, interest groups, and local governmental bodies.

These representatives identified and inventoried community needs, established goals, and planned strategies for reaching these goals. The needs they identified called for increased services in education, health, housing, and transportation; for development of natural and economic resources, domestic and rural water supplies, agricultural resources, recreation and wildlife potential, and community facilities; and for improvement of the general appearance of Ignacio. Sub-committees were formed to examine each area of need. The goal of the entire group was nothing less than the "economic and social growth (of the community), providing the people the opportunity to improve their role in life and to live as functioning, adjusting citizens in a modern society."

In studying each need, the group concluded: that far better land utilization was needed to sustain an expanding, deprived population; that there were no industrial jobs and few commercial jobs available; that there was a shortage of capital for new enterprises; that educational and training opportunities were lacking; and that the natural and human resources of the area were not being fully utilized. The Master Plan designed by the group explores each problem and proposes a five-year (1968-1973) schedule of activities to overcome these problems.

The Southern Ute Community Master Plan is recognized nationally as one of the finest plans written and implemented by local people. Since the Master Plan was prepared, much has happened.

The Town of Ignacio is now the only town of its size in the State of Colorado to have a full-time human resources development specialist and a permanent branch of the State Department of Employment. This employment center provides job counseling and placement services. There have been physical changes in Ignacio. For example, the main street of the town was paved, new sidewalks constructed, and a community park was built on the site of a swamp area adjacent to the elementary school. The land for the park is the property of the Southern Ute Tribe, which leases it to the Town of Ignacio; the town is responsible for its maintenance. Irrigation ditches have been relined.

At present, two major construction projects are underway: an EDA-funded motel complex and a HUD-funded community center that will include classroom space for Head Start, as well as adult education. Proposals for these projects were written with the assistance of SUCAP. Through the tribal economic development specialist the Southern Ute people prepare their own proposals for funding. Local people are being trained to handle future economic development activities.

All projects for community improvements employ community residents. There is no preference given to any particular ethnic group. The home improvement project employed 65 community people in repairing and renovating homes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs supplied some materials and equipment.

The Southern Ute Community Action Program is essentially one of human development. Economic development for the people of Southern Ute does not mean bringing in industry simply because of its income potential. Each proposal is carefully discussed by community residents to determine the suitability of a particular industry for the social and economic growth of the people. Town meetings are held to discuss economic development proposals or other specific issues — like the progress of the community's education and alcoholism rehabilitation programs — to ensure that the people's self-identified needs are met. To keep the people fully informed, SUCAP is attempting an informal information program utilizing the local newspapers and radio. Every month, a one hour informal exchange of ideas and problems takes place among various community groups, educators, government agencies, city officials, tribal officers, and SUCAP. The "unnamed committee" meetings keep people informed about what others are doing and greatly contribute to breaking down much of the red tape.

The people of Southern Ute do not expect immediate results. Though the people of the area derive strength from working together, they realize that there are many years ahead of struggling to achieve their goals. Much of their success will depend on continued assistance from a variety of governmental agencies.

Rosebud Sioux Legal Services

The Rosebud Legal Services program was begun in 1965 as a delegate agency of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Action Agency and so remained until this year when it was directly funded. Although now completely independent of the Rosebud CAA, the history and successes of the legal services are closely tied to the history and successes of that community action agency.

The beginning of the Rosebud legal program was surrounded by all the controversies and problems that plagued the national program in those early days. Today, however, the program has survived and expanded and improved to the point that it is now considered to be one of the best legal services programs of its size.

Initially established to serve disadvantaged Indians and non-Indians living within the Rosebud Reservation by providing legal advice, legal representation, and legal education, Rosebud Legal Services programs also knowledgeably handle the special legal problems of Indians as groups and as individuals.

The Rosebud legal program has achieved successes on the reservation. In the words of the current community action director, the program has "done wonders for the people." The enthusiastic acceptance and support which the Indian and non-Indian communities extend to the legal services program are proof of that statement.

The program not only has grown in scope and size on the Rosebud Reservation, but has also expanded into neighboring communities. When a legal services program was begun on the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations to the north, the Rosebud program provided advice, assistance, and support. When the Crow Creek-Lower Brule effort failed, the Rosebud program expanded its operation to serve those reservations and opened an office with a staff attorney at Fort Thompson on the Crow Creek Reservation.

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Later, the Yankton Sioux Tribe in southeastern South Dakota petitioned the Office of Economic Opportunity to provide the legal services so desperately needed on that reservation. When this petition was denied because of lack of funds, the Rosebud program again expanded its efforts to meet the needs of a neighboring community and opened an office with a staff attorney in Wagner, South Dakota, to serve the Yankton Reservation. Finally, an office was opened on the Pine Ridge Reservation, immediately to the west of Rosebud, using a Reginald Hebert Smith Fellowship attorney.

In short, what began as a small, one-reservation legal services program fighting for its own survival has now become, through the use of VISTA and fellowship attorneys to supplement regular staff attorneys, a five-reservation program serving much of south central South Dakota. In recognition of its multi-reservation and multi-community scope, the Rosebud Legal Services has been renamed the South Dakota Legal Services Program.

Working in the areas of legal representation, law reform, legal education, and non-legal assistance, the Legal Services program, in its six years of operation, has brought about great changes in attitudes and conditions. In the words of Webster Two Hawk, President of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, "The Sioux at Rosebud are no longer taken for granted as a result of the Rosebud Legal program."

The accomplishments of the program are many and varied. How valuable the program has been can be shown by reviewing a few of its major accomplishments:

(1) The program has been successful in obtaining a decision from the South Dakota Courts that the state could not impose its sales tax on purchases or sales made by an Indian or on personal property owned by an Indian within the boundaries of the

reservations. These decisions will mean a considerable savings to South Dakota Indians.

(2) In a recent case of **State** v. **Plenty Horse**, the program obtained a reversal by the Supreme Court of South Dakota of a criminal conviction of an Indian by proving that Indians were systematically excluded from participation on juries in that county and township. This was a major triumph with long-range importance to Indians throughout the state.

(3) In a civil suit against county and township officials, the program was successful in forcing these officials to begin including Indians in meaningful numbers on jury selections lists.

(4) In a suit against Mellette County on behalf of certain Indians, a court order was obtained from the Federal District Court forcing the county to bring the condition of its jail up to state standards, because the poor condition of the jail was found to be discriminatory against Indians.

(5) A decision was obtained in state court that the state had no criminal jurisdiction over Indians committing crimes on Indian trust or restricted land outside the "closed" portion, but within the original boundaries of the reservation.

(6) The program was successful in forcing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to extend its services to Indians living off the reservation in adjoining towns.

These are only a few examples of the excellent law reform activities of the legal services program.

Legal education is also a prime function of the program, which issues regular newsletter publications. In addition, staff attorneys hold legal seminars on specific legal questions in the isolated reservation communities. These newsletters and the seminars have been very successful in informing reservation residents of their legal rights in many areas of everyday life.

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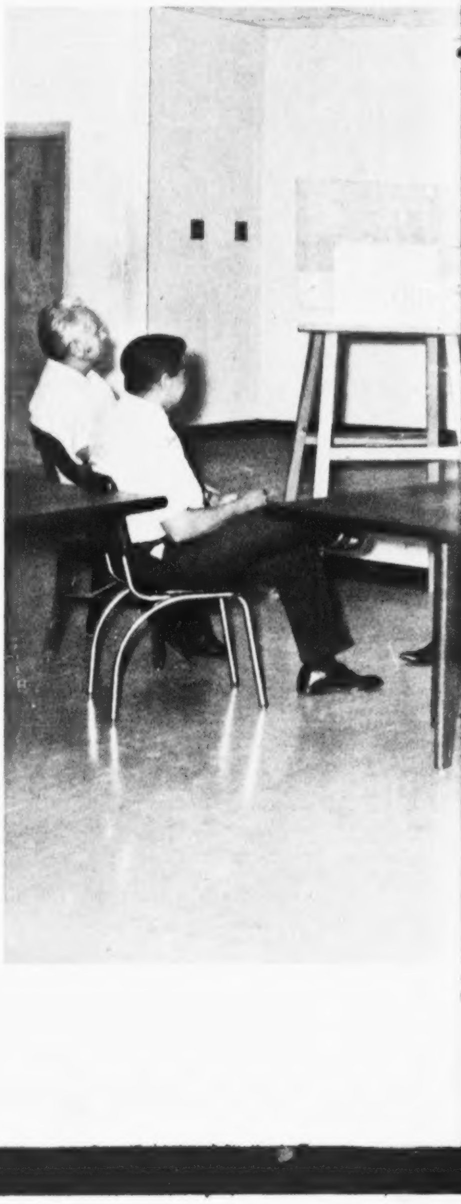

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In the quasi-legal areas, the program has helped set up the machinery for a community college on the reservation. It works with its clientele to secure SBA loans and has attacked unfair practices in the state welfare system.

While the South Dakota Legal Services program has advanced the cause of low-income Indians and non-Indians in the community, it has not been without controversy. In most cases, when the rights of the poor are upheld for the first time, the privileges of the select few are diminished by that amount. Through all these storms and controversies, the South Dakota Legal Services program has survived and grown because of the great service it has provided to the people.

Colorado River Credit Union

The Colorado River Tribes Federal Credit Union was organized by the Community Action Agency in June 1967, with the expressed purpose of serving the low-income residents of the Colorado River area.

The idea for the credit union originated in a community meeting called to discuss problems facing residents of the area. It was noted during the meeting that many of the people were experiencing difficulty in obtaining loans because they usually had very little in the way of collateral to offer a standard lending institution. After discussing the problem, the community decided to present the idea of funding a credit union to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

OEO accepted the proposal, and funding for staff salaries, travel, and expendable supplies was approved. A staff was hired and officers elected in accordance with requirements of the National Credit Union Administration. The Arizona Credit Union League, Inc., provided assistance and training for staff personnel.

As one of the first reservation credit unions to be established, the Colorado River Credit Union encountered several unusual problems. Since it was a community credit union, rather than an employee group union, there were no models available upon which to pattern responses to the unique situations. In addition, the Colorado River Reservation lacked the financial management personnel necessary to the credit union's smooth operation. And although reservation residents were anxious to borrow from the credit union, they were not convinced that saving was, or should be, an integral part of a credit union. This caused loan demands to far exceed available funds. Many people also were suspicious of the program, feeling that it was just another government "give-away" program. But through extensive educational efforts by the staff, board members, and credit union members themselves, the Colorado River Credit Union met—and is continuing to meet—all of these problems.

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Because the income of many people on the reservation consisted entirely of money received once a year from leasing, special loan procedures had to be devised. For example, through the union's land rent loan program, an amount equal to 75 percent of what a person received from his lease each year was lent to him with the hope that when he repaid the loan the following year, he could be persuaded to keep the remaining 25 percent in his savings account. By doing this for four years, the person would have saved an amount equivalent to one year's lease income, enabling him to begin to use his present income, rather than borrowing on his future income.

Membership in the credit union is open to all residents of the Colorado River area. The membership fee is 25 cents, and shares in the union sell for $5.00. The National Credit Union Administration performs annual audits and periodic examinations, and an overall protective measure requires the credit union to include a surety bond which provides up to $1,000,000 in coverages.

Growth of the Colorado River Tribes Federal Credit Union has been considerably higher than any other of the 19 "low-income" group unions in Arizona. After its first four months of operation, the credit union had 320 members with savings in shares valued at more than $15,000. Loans for this same period of time totalled $15,310. Today, the union has assets of $200,000; 1,815 loans have been made, and a total of $966,000 has been lent to date.

As the Colorado River Credit Union matures, innovative programs to encourage savings continue to be formulated. In 1968, the Board of Directors voted to pay a semi-annual six percent dividend on all stocks.

The success of the Colorado River Tribes Credit Union is another example of Indian self-determination. Or, as the Colorado River Tribes Credit Union slogan says: "Help your neighbor help himself—and he'll help you."

Blackfeet Health Aides

Like the watch on the bridge of a ship, community health aide service on the large Blackfeet Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana never ends. A 24-hour crisis center serving the entire community is manned by aides on a rotation basis, and each of the 13 women aides is always on call for the people in her area. Three male community health aides add to the team's ability to handle every kind of emergency.

But program director Audra Pambrun, R.N., did not win national recognition and the title "The Nation's Most Involved Nurse" from the American Nurses' Association only for her ability to train her staff to cope with the unexpected. Recognition came also for her efforts to make slow gains on the all too familiar conditions and causes of poverty.

Health problems are, of course, the immediate responsibility of Miss Pambrun, but as a tribal member concerned with all aspects of life on the reservation, she has long realized that health is a vital part of an individual's total environment. Housing and sanitation, family relationships, education, and economic matters are all factors that affect health. Now, Blackfeet Indian families are increasingly able to improve these factors with help from the CAA's Community Health Aides program.

Miss Pambrun and two supervisors guide the work of the 16 aides in the eight areas to which they are assigned. Aides are residents of their assigned areas, known and trusted by the families

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there. More heavily populated communities are served by more than one aide.

Following extensive training at the University of Utah and on the reservation by Public Health Service personnel, the aides, carefully guided by Miss Pambrun, began the program by visiting each family. As they learned about existing problems, they also became acquainted with resources available on the reservation. Striving to match needs with resources, the aides worked with their director and supervisors to plan an action program applicable to many different situations. Priorities were set, and the long, hard work of involving families in the solution of their own problems began.

The families with severe, multiple problems received, of course, the most concentrated assistance. Basic health protection such as immunizations were explained and arranged. Chronic and acute illnesses, some requiring extensive checkups leading to surgery, were discovered and taken care of through coordination by the aide of treatment from the Public Health Services. School problems of children were investigated; housing was improved. The male aides often made housing repairs and did construction work.

Continuing inservice training has enabled the health aides to become still more effective, particularly in educating families to make greater efforts to solve their own problems. The community aide program has continued to evolve and is modified as needs and resources change. Various social services throughout the State of Montana have been sought to augment the reservation's ability to help tribal members.

Participation in the educational process of Blackfeet children is an important activity of the community health aides. They work with Head Start Day Care centers, public elementary and secondary schools, and assist students in making arrangements for college.

The honor accorded to Miss Pambrun by the American Nurses' Association in May 1970 at their biennial convention also honors the community action she directs under the supervision of the CAA director. Recognition of her efforts by her fellow professionals is matched by the esteem in which she is held by her tribe. Representing women and Indians, she now serves on the National Women's Advisory Committee of OEO. She is a member of the board of directors for the Montana Mental Health Association and chairman of the Montana Mental Health Youth Program.

The community health aides are following their director's example by serving on various committees and otherwise developing as leaders. In the minds of these men and women of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation Community Health Aide program, close involvement with the families that need their help is still their most important responsibility.

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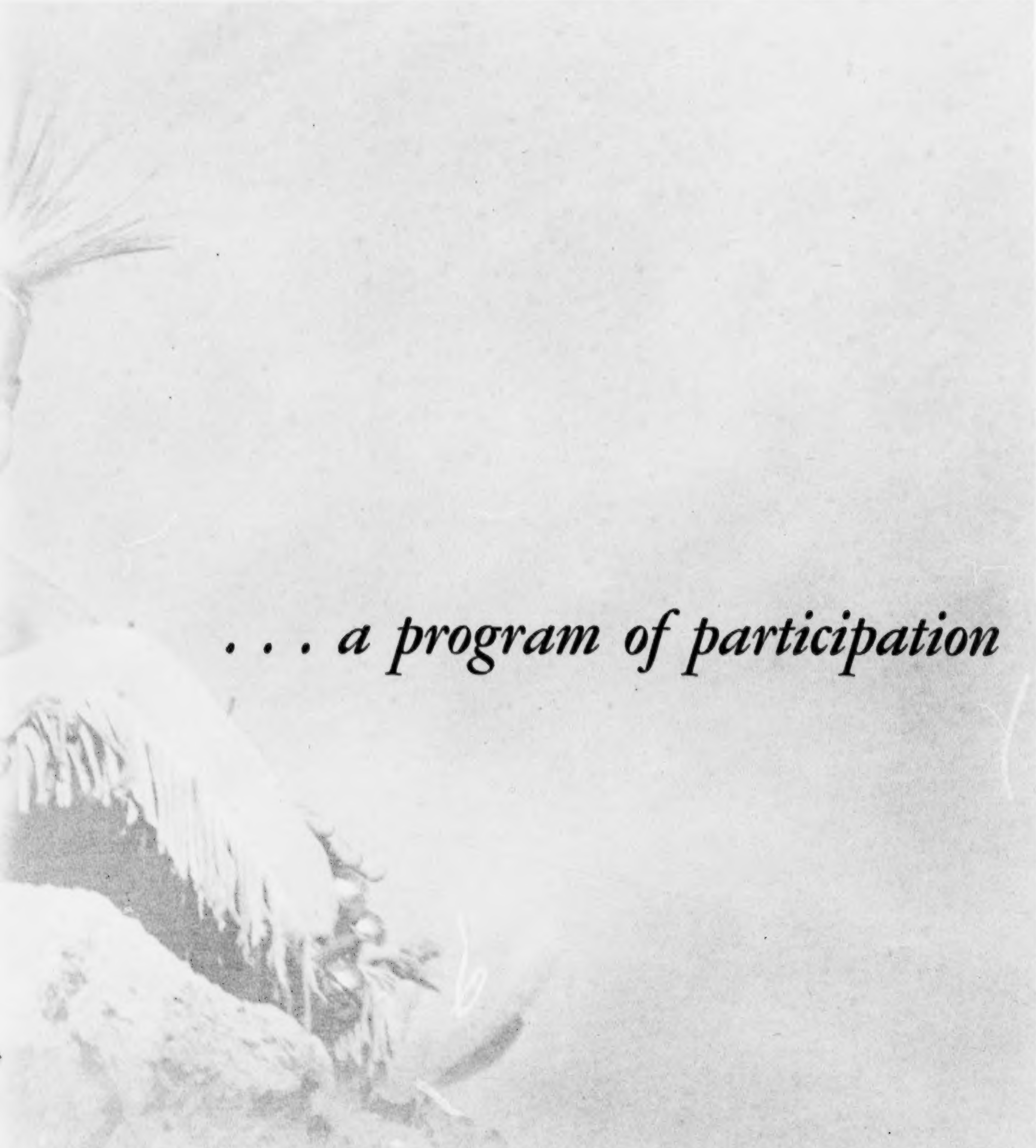

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communities in action

. . . the whole basis of the poverty program is self-determination—the right of a people—individually and collectively—to decide their own course and to find their own way.

Sargent Shriver
November, 1965

The goal is to build independence, to increase opportunity, to increase individuals' capabilities to take advantage of opportunities. Opportunity is what it's all about.

Donald Rumsfeld
September, 1969

. . . we learn as much from our failures as we do from our successes. . . . The need for experimentation and flexibility in pursuing our goals can in itself be an important step for progress toward our goal of eliminating poverty. . . .

Frank Carlucci
January, 1971

ALASKA

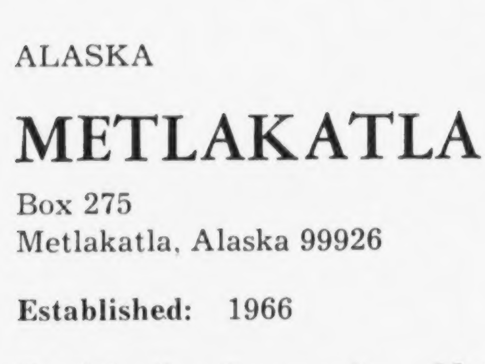
METLAKATLA COMMUNITY ACTION A

Box 275
Metlakatla, Alaska 99926

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Metlakatla Indian Community

Resident Indian Population: 1,100



Description: Annette Island (135 square miles in area) is located 15 miles southeast of Ketchikan, Alaska, and belongs in its entirety to the Metlakatla Indians. The climate of Annette is mild with temperatures ranging between 22 and 58 degrees. Rainfall averages 120 inches per year. The U. S. Coast Guard and FAA both have bases on Annette where the FAA maintains an international airport with daily scheduled flights. The island's population is concentrated almost entirely in the community of Metlakatla.

History: The Metlakatlans, a Tsimpshean Indian group, previously lived in British Columbia but in 1887 they followed their religious leader, William Duncan of the Church of England, to Annette Island. In 1891 the U. S. Congress granted the Metlakatlans title to their chosen island along with U. S. citizenship and certain exclusive fishing rights. The history of the Tsimpshean Tribe shows the tribe to have aboriginal rights to the area now called Alaska. This fact was upheld in a treaty, the only one in Alaska, between the U. S. government and the Tsimpshean Tribe, giving the Tsimpsheans unhampered hunting and fishing rights in Alaska.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The economy of Annette Island is based primarily upon its fishing industry. A community-owned cannery, established by early Metlakatlan pioneers, has provided a main portion of the island's finan-

MUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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led a main portion of the island's financial resources. The fishing industry is seasonal and for the past three years has suffered from poor fishing runs. This has caused severe unemployment in Metlakatla.

Family Income: 65% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 53%; Female — 47%

Housing: 35% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Metlakatla Indian community feels a need for group organization and unity to solve the problems of its poor. The Metlakatla community action program therefore serves as a contact point for individuals needing employment and welfare services. CAP has also been particularly involved with programs which alleviate the problems associated with the community's remote location. These programs include sponsoring a summer youth program, which includes 150 participants a year, and helping the community develop an educational program to incorporate Metlakatlan history and culture into the local school system. To accomplish this latter goal, CAP sponsored a data collection trip for six tribal members into the tribe's British Columbia ancestral homelands. The data collected is presently being transcribed for use in the schools. The Metlakatla CAA also administers the tribe's Head Start program which was originally established in 1965. This program is very important to Annette Island and has received full community support. The tribe, with funding from the State

Rural Development Administration ($8,000), is presently building a new Head Start center.

The majority of the Metlakatlan work force depends on the fishing industry for employment. The city council is concerned at the possibility of another poor fishing year and is seeking ways to provide immediate employment for its populace. The community is looking toward a diversification of the employment base as a partial solution, and the Metlakatla CAA is working closely with the council toward this end. A cold storage plant has been developed with EDA ($544,000) and tribal ($136,000) funds which will help this situation to some degree. But a still broader labor base is needed.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

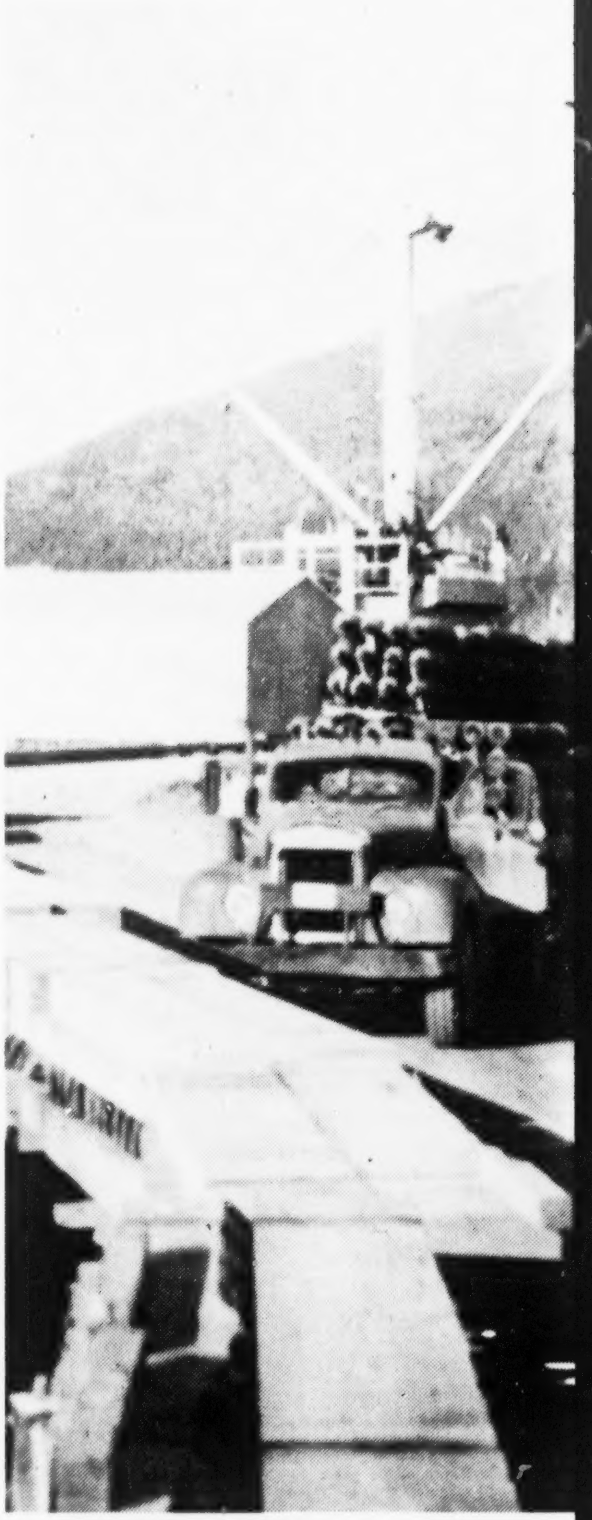
Community Organization	OEO	$50,015
	NFS	$ 5,300

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$15,000
	NFS	$ 2,134

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$1,000	$25,000	$94,000	$46,000	$50,000



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Japan Line is loaded with boards sawed at Metlakatlan mill.

ARIZONA

COLORADO RIVER TRIBES COMMUNI

Route 1, Box 11
Parker, Arizona 85344

Established: 1966

Participating Communities: Colorado River Reservation, river area north of reservat and town of Parker, Arizona

Reservation Indian Population: 6,000

Description: The Colorado River Reservation covers 264,304 acres (97% of which are tribally-owned) straddling the Colorado River on the Arizona-Southern California border. The reservation is predominantly desert river bottom land and 40% is presently being used for agricultural purposes, mostly through leasing. Another 35% is suitable for agricultural development.

History: The Mohave and Chemehuevi Indians have lived on the Lower Colorado River since recorded history. The reservation was created in 1865. Following World War II, some Hopi and Navajo peoples were located on the Colorado River Reservation for the purpose of using available farmland there. These peoples were adopted into the combined Colorado River Indian Tribes.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The annual tribal income of $800,000 is earned almost entirely from farming. Several industries are located on the reservation, and the tribes hope to attract more with their newly developed industrial park. An Indian labor force, skilled particularly in welding and the use of heavy machinery, is available. The Santa Fe Railroad bisects the industrial park, and sidings are conveniently located.

VER TRIBES COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

rado River Reservation, river area north of reservation
town of Parker, Arizona

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Family Income: 39% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 28%; Female — 34%

Housing: 48% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Colorado River community action program has brought about several changes in the reservation community since its creation in 1966. Through CAP's communication efforts, community members have become aware of and have started to use services available to them from other government agencies. The community has become more aggressive in demanding programs and services in answer to their self-determined needs, and a viable group spirit is taking increasing form as residents have begun to work together in formally sponsored programs. In addition, reservation relations with the town of Parker have bettered to the point where residents of the two areas are beginning to sponsor joint ventures.

CAP's impact on the community can also be seen through the Credit Union which was established in June 1967 because low-income reservation residents were unable to obtain credit through customary local lending institutions. This credit

union is Indian managed and operated and presently has a membership of 1,000. Since 1967, a total of $966,000 has been loaned through 1,815 loans and present assets equal $200,000. CAP is also responsible for introducing the Head Start program (now funded through HEW) to Colorado River. The program operates year-round, has a staff of 25 and includes 150 children. Because of the success of the Head Start approach, one of the local school systems has adopted the team teaching method which Head Start uses.

CAP did much of the preliminary application and planning work for the 200-unit housing program for which the Tribal Housing Authority has just received funding. This program, now managed entirely by the Housing Authority, will build 50 turn-key houses and 150 low-rent units with a $2,400,000 grant from HUD. The low-rent units will be available not only to Indian families but to other low-income families as well.

The CAA will continue to work with the tribal council to bring industry into the area to solve the reservation's still critical unemployment problem. Plans are being made to develop a nursing home for the many elderly people who are now being sent away for needed care or who are going without the necessary services. An Emergency Food and Medical Assistance program is also needed by the community.

Ernie Moore Jr.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 38,680
	NFS	$ 6,900
Community Organization	OEO	$ 46,055
	NFS	$ 9,723
Credit Union	OEO	$ 28,976
	NFS	$ 5,926
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$172,000
	NFS	$ 30,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$23,000	$278,000	$232,000	$261,000	$75,000

ARIZONA

GILA RIVER ADVANCED ACTION AGE

P. O. Box 427
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Gila River Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 6,720

Description: The 372,022 acre Gila River Reservation is desert land bisected by the now-dry Gila River. Sacaton, the tribal headquarters, has easy access to the City of Phoenix, 30 miles north, by Interstate Highway 10 which runs through the reservation. Population is scattered throughout the reservation with heaviest concentration in the towns of Sacaton, Bapchule and Casa Blanca.

History: The reservation, established in 1859, occupies the general area of the ancient Hohokam Indian culture. The Pima are traditionally a people of successful irrigation farming. After 1890, however, with the heavy water diversion practiced by white farmers settling into the area, a critical water shortage developed for the Indians. With their water supply virtually cut off, the Pima became victims of severe poverty and unemployment.

The Maricopa Indians also occupy the Gila River Reservation with their numbers primarily concentrated on the reservation's extreme west end. The Maricopa were invited to the Gila River Reservation in the last century when they became landless as a result of tribal wars in western Arizona. The Maricopa have full tribal rights and privileges.

Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: The known natural resources of the reservation are limited. There are no commercially significant mineral deposits. The soil, even in areas where it is rich, is agriculturally unusable without wa-

ADVANCED ACTION AGENCY

Gila River Indian Reservation

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Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: The known natural resources of the reservation are limited. There are no commercially significant mineral deposits. The soil, even in areas where it is rich, is agriculturally unusable without water. Three industrial parks are located on the reservation and are managed by corporations leasing from the tribe. The Snaketown Ruins, famous Hohokam ruins, are located on the Gila River Reservation and are being considered as a national monument.

Family Income: 94% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 65%; Female — 33%

Housing: 84% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Gila River AAA is one component of a total development program on the Gila River Reservation. Many different agencies are involved in the program under the general supervision of the tribal council. The AAA's responsibilities are primarily in the fields of education and training for community development and administration, although its programs often extend into other fields and dovetail with other agencies. Coordination and cooperation are key concepts at Gila River.

The Gila River AAA has recently been designated an Advanced Action Agency because it is now prepared to administer and obtain much of the technical assistance and training required on the reservation. Becoming an Advanced Action Agency is a significant step in the process of Indian self-determination. Monies for securing a portion of the reservation's needed technical assistance and training now come directly to the tribe, rather than being channeled through an outside organization. Much of the administrative assistance

and training needed at Gila River can now be obtained from residents within the community, many of whom were trained in community action programs.

The community action program serves as a training ground for its employees. Gila River residents who come to work for the AAA are required to participate in adult education courses and work toward their GED if they do not have a high school degree. If they do have a degree, they are strongly encouraged to take college extension courses. Employees are given time during their work day to attend these courses. As a result, AAA employees become experienced workers and administrators. They move out of the AAA into other reservation programs as positions are created or vacated. Last month, for instance, 100 percent of AAA's community aides were new, the others having gone on to other agencies.

All of the AAA-administrated programs have this career development aspect built into the employees' jobs. The educational and guidance program, which extends counseling and tutoring help to elementary through high school students, employs "understudy" workers for all its professional staff. This provides on-the-job training to reservation residents while it extends needed help to school-age children. Student absenteeism has decreased 60 percent in the last five years since this program's creation.

The Advanced Action Agency also sponsors an adult education program through Central Arizona College, and provides evening classes where reservation adults can work on up-grading their educational level. At the request of the community, the program is being expanded to include vocational training classes which presently include a tribal court procedures course, referee's course, and a building construction course. Over 90 persons are presently enrolled in the program.

Head Start, administered by the AAA, provides pre-school training to 250 reservation children at seven centers. The program has encouraged parent participation to the point that the Parents Advisory Council, consisting of community-elected members, is now responsible for directing the entire program. All major Head Start decisions

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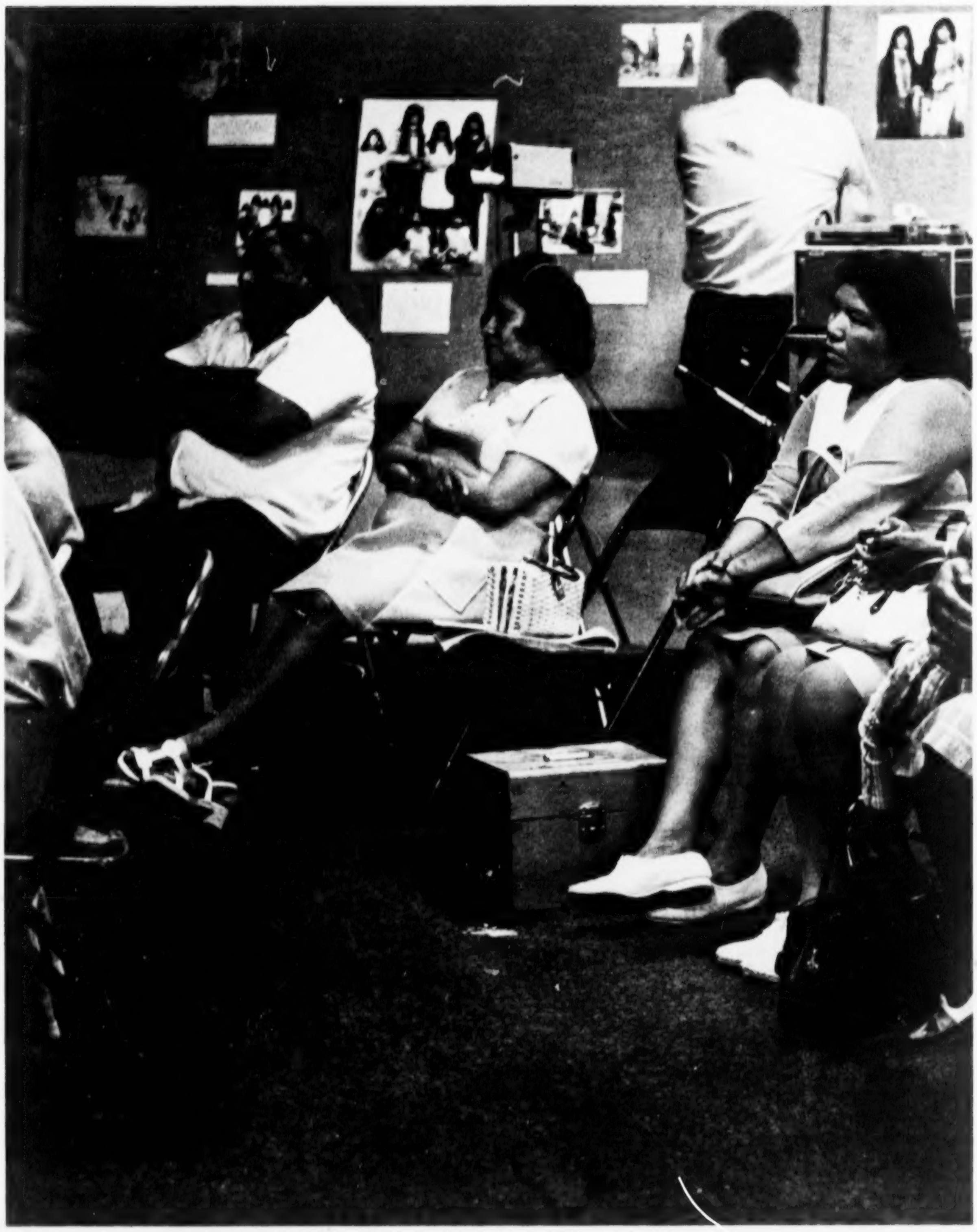

Community Action and Head Start workers listen to speaker in Gila River community meeting called to discuss educational plans of the reservation.

The Gila River Indian Enterprises, Inc., employs 85 workers in canvas fabrication.

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are made by this elected group. Parents also volunteer a great deal of their time to Head Start, substituting for teachers and aides and sponsoring fund-raising events for the centers.

For four years, the Gila River AAA has had an alcoholism program. Here again there has been a concentration on employee training. Alcoholism counselors have been trained in the AAA program and are moving into the newly created Model Cities Alcoholism program. This Model Cities program is large with a detoxification center and a half-way house. Since the establishment of the Model Cities Alcoholism project, the AAA is re-designing its program and will now concentrate almost exclusively on creating well-trained alcoholism counselors.

Along these same lines, the AAA is reprogramming its direct employment project to provide training for men to work in the tribe's Gila River Materials Company. This company presently takes native gravel, sand, and rocks and crushes it for repaving materials. Plans call for the expansion of this company into the road construction and building trades. With AAA-sponsored training, the company will take over reservation construction projects and eventually will compete for outside projects. The company will give the tribe internal control over its building projects and will allow money to flow back into the community.

The AAA has also laid the foundations for another tribal enterprise, the Gila River Indian Enterprises, Inc. Last year, OEO contributed $165,000 for a training program to teach Indian workers the skills of canvas fabrication. At the present time, the company is located in the reservation's Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park and is employing 85 workers making tents for a Department of Defense contract. This year OEO is funding a continuation of the training program, with

$148,000, to increase the company's work force to 150 within the next year.

There have been many successes on the Gila River Reservation and the community is moving along rapidly. Economic development is quickly proceeding. Progress has been made in providing better job opportunities, in upgrading education and in providing more and better social services. But with all the progress, only a dent has been made in solving the reservation's many problems. More new programs are necessary, along with the expansion of existing programs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 93,040
	NFS	$ 3,760
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 40,000
	NFS	$ 7,440
Direct Employment and Training	OEO	$ 60,000
	NFS	$ 16,200
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 80,000
	NFS	$ 3,900
General Technical Assistance (AAA)	OEO	$ 20,000
School Age and Adult Education	OEO	$161,602
	NFS	$ 5,197

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$203,378
	NFS	$129,770

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$580,000	$618,000	$520,000	$452,000	$556,000

A Gila River Enterprise employee w
tents.

A Gila River Enterprise employee works on a Department of Defense contract making tents.

ARIZONA

HAVASUPAI COMMUNITY ACTION A

Supai, Arizona 86435

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Havasupai Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 295

Description: The Havasupai Reservation lies at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, 3,000 feet deep, and is surrounded by Forest Service and Park Service lands. To reach the village, one must travel two hours on dirt roads and then two hours on muleback into the canyon. Reservation acreage is 518, all of which is tribally-owned. In addition, a small amount of land in Cataract Canyon has been recently added to the tribe's holdings.

History: The Havasupai, or "People of the Blue-Green Water," have made their home in the bottom of the Grand Canyon for centuries. They are a sedentary agricultural people, who share certain cultural characteristics with the Hopi although they are probably more related to the Great Basin culture area.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The tribe has only a subsistence farming and grazing economy. The reservation's location and great isolation do not encourage ordinary economic development. Tourism provides an average tribal income of $40,000 per year, and hopefully, this income base can be expanded. The tribe promotes tourism through its Havasupai Tourist Enterprise, a tribal association. It also owns the local trading store, the Havasupai Trading Company.

Family Income: 92% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 75%; Female — 90%

Housing: 93% substandard

MUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The primary goals of the Havasupai community action program are to develop the community's human and natural resources in order to comfortably sustain those who wish to remain in the community and to prepare, with adequate social and working skills, those who desire to leave. To better living conditions within the remote canyon community, CAP has worked with the BIA and PHS to improve housing and to solve domestic water and waste disposal problems. In the last several years, 13 new houses have been built and 13 more are scheduled for this year. These building programs have served a dual purpose. In addition to the new housing provided, the programs have also enabled Supai residents to obtain building skills which will make them employable if they choose to leave the canyon.

There is a feeling among Supai residents that some tribal members will be forced to leave their homeland due to severe overcrowding, resulting from an increasing population on a very limited landbase. Reservation land is beginning to show signs of deterioration due to the heavy use it receives, and as a partial solution, CAP has applied for an agricultural improvement program through the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It is essential that more employment opportunities be obtained for the Supai community. An Operation Mainstream program, shared with the Hualapai Indian Reservation, provides temporary employment for five Havasupai participants. A Neighborhood Youth Corps program employs three year-round workers and 15 students during the summer. This employment is helpful but not

One of 13 new houses built under Supai housing program in the last few years.

enough. CAP is working with the tribal council, the BIA and the Park Service to increase job opportunities through the development of tourism into the village.

A Head Start program provides pre-school training to 25 village children and employment to three local adults.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Community Organization	OEO	$24,546
	NFS	$ 5,539
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$38,517
	NFS	$ 4,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$35,000	$43,000	$48,000	$39,000	$24,000

Shopping at the Havasu

Havasupai packer unloa

Shopping at the Havasupai Trading Company.

Havasupai packer unloads horse after trip up from the canyon.

ARIZONA

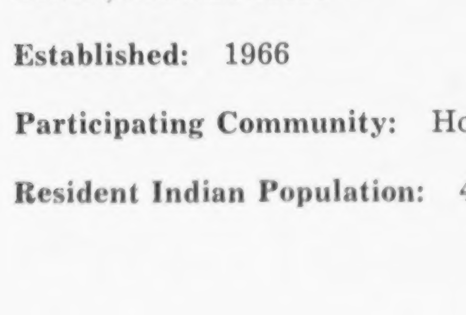
HOPI COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 178
Oraibi, Arizona 86039

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Hopi Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 4,782



Description: The Hopi Tribe occupies a 650,000 acre reservation area on three adjoining mesas high in the northern Arizona desert. A rectangular area, comprising nearly 1 million more acres surrounding the Hopi Reservation proper, is jointly owned by the Navajo and Hopi and is in serious dispute. The Hopi Reservation is crossed east-west by State Highway 264, and Highway 77 runs south from 264. The City of Holbrook is 75 miles from the reservation.

History: The Hopi Reservation was established by executive order in 1882 on lands where the tribe had resided for more than 1,000 years. Congress did not confirm the order until 1958. The Hopi town of Old Oraibi is probably the oldest continuously inhabited city in the United States today. The Hopi are a Pueblo people and have retained their tribal culture and traditions. Each village is organized independently and has its own chief or governor. A tribal constitution was adopted in 1935 and a council elected. The council became inactive in 1943 and was not reactivated until 1950. The new council gained official government recognition in 1955.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resource: The traditional Hopi economy was based on sheep herding, cattle raising, and subsistance farming. Today, there are many skilled workers on the reservation who are unemployed because of the

ACTION AGENCY

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n who are unemployed because of the scarcity of local job opportunities. The tribe is working to increase available jobs and has created an industrial park near Winslow. One company is presently located there. The Black Mesa, on which the reservation is located, is a rich coal deposit, and there are oil deposits for potential development. The Hopi are skilled craftsmen, and for the past 30 years their arts and crafts industry has become increasingly significant to the economy of the community.

Family Income: 88% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 47%; Female — 49%

Housing: 95% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Hopi community action program concentrates on bettering the economic and social conditions of its people by providing employment opportunities, specialized skill training, and educational programs. CAP feels it has had some success in each of these categories.

CAP itself employs approximately 30 full-time workers and serves as a training ground to prepare its employees to move into other agencies and businesses as jobs become available. CAP sponsors a Public Service Careers program, funded by the U. S. Department of Labor, which provides some CAP employees with an opportunity to upgrade their educational level. Employees are

encouraged to take coursework toward their high school general equivalency diplomas, or to enroll in extension courses given in the community by Northern Arizona University. This program is coordinated with NAU's Teacher Corps and works within the local school system to increase adult education levels.

CAP has given great emphasis to school-age education as well. Originated by OEO, but now funded by HEW, Hopi Head Start reaches 140 children through seven centers. Because of Head Start, Hopi parents have begun to actively participate in school affairs. A very active parents' committee has developed, and 76 parents are working part-time as classroom school aides. Hopi's Follow Through program provides programmed curriculum and individualized instruction to 399 first through third graders. Hopi was the first tribe to be funded for Follow Through.

Since the creation of the CAA, Hopi residents have become more involved in tribal affairs. CAA encourages community participation and expression in all reservation programs. It is viewed as an agency created for the purpose of providing community residents with the assistance and experience they need to independently determine the course of affairs governing their everyday life.

Although great progress has been made, many problems remain for the Hopi. Unemployment is perhaps the most severe problem. Existing educational and social services programs must be expanded. Community members must increase their participation, and more money must be made available so that existing agencies can deliver the services for which they are responsible.

Hopi themes are used in instruction for Head St

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRA

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO NFS	$ 31,0 $ 3,1
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 40,9 $ 5,9
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 50,0
General Services	OEO NFS	$ 52,5 $ 6,0
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW NFS	$164,3 $ 19,1
Follow Through	HEW	$294,7
Planned Variation (Head Start)	HEW	$ 38,3
Public Services Careers	DOL	$ 16,1

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	197
$211,000	$212,000	$360,000	$316,000	$122,0

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Hopi themes are used in instruction for Head Start children.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

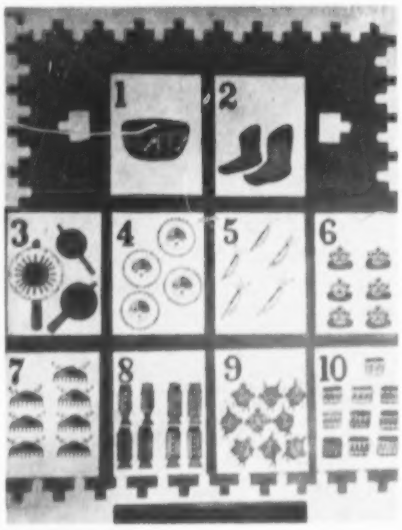
Administration	OEO NFS	$ 31,068 $ 3,180
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 40,911 $ 5,911
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 50,000
General Services	OEO NFS	$ 52,539 $ 6,020

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW NFS	$164,347 $ 19,160
Follow Through	HEW	$294,794
Planned Variation (Head Start)	HEW	$ 38,388
Public Services Careers	DOL	$ 16,178

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$211,000	$212,000	$360,000	$316,000	$122,000



ARIZONA

HUALAPAI COMMUNITY ACTION AG

P. O. Box 68
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Hualapai Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,033

Description: The 992,390 acre Hualapai Reservation is located along the south bank of the Colorado River in northern Arizona. Peach Springs, the tribal headquarters, is located 50 miles northeast of Kingman, Arizona, along State Highway 66. Large parts of the reservation are desert and badlands, but there is also much land suitable for grazing.

History: The Hualapai, or "Pine Tree People," formerly lived in northeastern Arizona, occupying a much larger area than they do today. In 1883, the reservation was established, and the people were moved to the hot, arid Colorado River Basin. Being a mountain people, the adjustment to the new environment was difficult.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The annual tribal income of $22,000 comes mainly from stock raising. There are five livestock associations on the reservation. Timber, business, and grazing leases also contribute to the annual income. Peach Springs is an access point for the Havasupai Reservation and the Grand Canyon. Hunting and fishing are excellent on the reservation.

Family Income: 54% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 50%; Female — 61%

Housing: 76% substandard

NITY ACTION AGENCY

Reservation

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Cooperation is the keyword in describing what is happening on the Hualapai Reservation between the CAA, the tribal council and government agencies. Community participation is taking shape, and there is a general feeling that the tribe "is beginning to move out from the dark."

A reservation library, funded through an Arizona State grant, will open its doors this month in a building donated by the tribe. CAP is presently busy helping the council to stock this library with books. Many of the books chosen will be related to housing and home decoration, a special interest of the 80 or more Hualapai families who will be participating in a $1.2 million HUD housing program funded this year.

As shown by its library program, Hualapai Reservation wants to provide educational opportunities for its people. A Head Start program, established four years ago by CAP and now funded by HEW, has had good results.

Hualapai Reservation needs to expand its economic base. Because of the beauty of its lands and its location near the Grand Canyon, the council feels that the reservation's future lies in recreation and tourism development. The tribe, BIA, and CAA already sponsor a summer youth camp which uses temporary campground facilities. The combined groups have been working on plans for establishing permanent building structures on these campgrounds to improve the summer youth program, and at the same time create

a tourist facility which will bring income to the tribe.

In the near future, the Hualapai CAA hopes that it will be able to bring an alcoholism program, a full-time youth program, and a social meeting center to the community.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Community Center	OEO NFS	$34,500 $ 3,613
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO NFS	$35,942 $ 5,444
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW NFS	$42,000 $13,500
Summer Youth Camp	BIA, OEO, & Tribe	$12,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$14,000	$82,000	$58,000	$72,000	$12,000

The Diamond Creek-Colorado River
pai Tribe from recreation activities.

The Diamond Creek-Colorado River area offers a good income potential to the Hualapai Tribe from recreation activities.

ARIZONA

OFFICE OF NAVAJO ECONOMI

Box 589
Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504

Participating Community: The Navajo Nation (Navajo Indian Reser

Resident Indian Population: 130,800

Description: Much of the approximat
lion acre Navajo Reservation—abo
of the State of West Virginia—is ar
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ferences in vegetation and vista: sp
barely cover the dry earth at low
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plains traversed by mountains len
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remote, sparsely-inhabited country
of the Navajo Nation extends int
New Mexico, but most of this lar
reservation in the country is in nor
zona.

History: The Navajo people are of
linguistic stock and are related to
They are believed to have migrat
Northwest, and to have lived in no
Mexico before the middle of the 1
In the 1700's, they spread into
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Navajo territory as part of the U
the U. S. government found the r
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to bring them under control. He b
and destroyed livestock and mana
most of the people into Fort Sum
Mexico, but many bands hid in th
and canyons. In 1868, a treaty was
established a reservation of about

) ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ation (Navajo Indian Reservation)

n: Much of the approximately 16 mil-
e Navajo Reservation—about the size
tate of West Virginia—is arid or semi-
anges in elevation, however, cause dif-
in vegetation and vista: sparse shrubs
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raversed by mountains lend a special
to the landscape. Sizeable towns and
nts alternate with long stretches of
sparsely-inhabited countryside. Some
Navajo Nation extends into Utah and
exico, but most of this largest Indian
tion in the country is in northeast Ari-

The Navajo people are of Athabascan
ic stock and are related to the Apache.
re believed to have migrated from the
est, and to have lived in northern New
before the middle of the 16th century.
1700's, they spread into much of the
country of what is now Arizona. For
ears they fought with their neighbors—
eblos, early American settlers, Span-
nd Mexicans. In 1863, after claiming
territory as part of the United States,
S. government found the residents un-
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them under control. He burned crops
troyed livestock and managed to bring
the people into Fort Sumner in New
, but many bands hid in the mountains
nyons. In 1868, a treaty was signed that
shed a reservation of about three million
acres. Executive orders and acts of Congress, issued between 1878 and 1934, increased it to its present size.

The basic unit in the governmental structure of the Navajo Nation is the chapter. Seventy-four members representing a total of 102 chapters constitute the tribal council headed by a tribal chairman and vice-chairman. The officers and council members are elected by the people for four-year terms. A matriarchal society in earlier times, the Navajos still invest women of the tribe with considerable influence.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The basic economy of the reservation is agricultural, but oil, gas, coal, timber, uranium, tourism, and the crafts of the Navajo people are other assets.

Income: 54% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Nearly 63% of the Navajo labor force is unemployed.

Housing: 70% substandard. There are 19,600 homes today. Federal housing funds have provided for construction of 700 low-rent houses and 230 mutual-help houses to date.

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The sheer size of the Navajo tribe—largest in the country—calls for massive efforts to develop sufficient economic opportunities to lift the people

out of poverty. With a projected population of 384,000 by the year 2000, present tribal members are hard-pressed to provide hope and help for future generations. The Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, therefore, stimulates many forms of action to end poverty, including the work of 20 teams of chapter development workers and specialists that visit every home on the reservation in order to involve every person in community action and tribal programs. Community action committees have been established in more than 90 percent of the Navajo Nation chapters, with members chosen by chapter residents. Each committee, with ONEO help, has undertaken projects to meet the most pressing needs of its chapter. Many of the committees have used their own resources and worked out their own schedules for solving local problems. Preschool programs, electrification, irrigation, sewer systems, recreation, a lamb pasture, crafts training, and the manufacture of flagstone are only some of the diverse projects initiated at the chapter level.

ONEO Community Development programs affecting the entire reservation include: the canvassing and listing of Navajo people for social security purposes; farm demonstrations on how to rehabilitate and improve soil; the formation of the Northern Arizona Livestock Association to help the Navajo people improve their livestock and sell them for higher prices; cooperative stores to combat the high prices charged by existing trading posts; silversmithing projects to help people obtain fairer prices for their work and to train new workers; nutritional conferences in cooperation with the emergency food and medical services program; and community action workshops.

Future ONEO community development plans include the provision of a community development worker for each of the 102 chapters and assistance to all agencies in compiling operational plans for each chapter. Another objective is to establish more arts and crafts businesses in key communities. Tie dyeing projects will be encouraged; small-trade training centers will be established at various reservation locations as requested by local residents. Still another community development goal is to increase irrigation facilities at appropriate places.

Improved housing wil
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The Home Improveme
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Carpentry instructio
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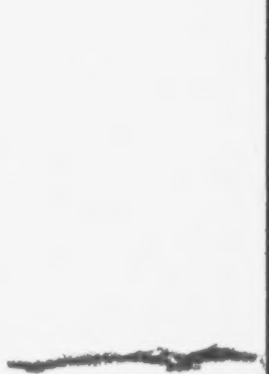

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Improved housing will continue to be a vital concern of ONEO, and community development workers count as a major goal the creation of additional water and sewer systems at as many locations as possible.

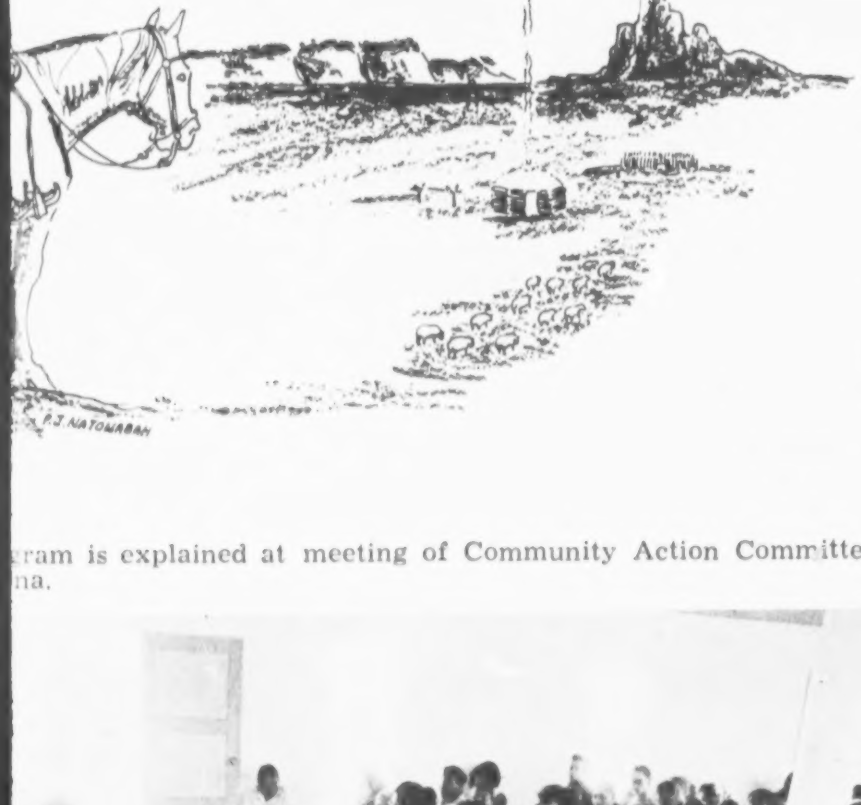
The Home Improvement Training program, now in its fifth year, is producing skilled and semiskilled craftsmen, and is making inroads in the housing shortage. To date, some 4,050 houses have been built or improved, and nearly as many people have been trained and employed by the program. Initially, training was given to heads of households between the ages of 32 and 62; then younger men between 21 and 31 began to press for the same opportunity, and now youths of 18 to 21 are hoping to participate.

Carpentry instruction conducted through the Home Improvement Training program is provided by a staff of 102 chapter instructors who conduct comprehensive two-hour classroom sessions each day. They help the trainees to understand

J. NATONABAH

P.J. NATOWABAH

Navajo Legal Aide program is explained at meeting of Community Action
in Window Rock, Arizona.



ram is explained at meeting of Community Action Committee
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the complexities involved in becoming a skilled craftsman as well as to learn principles of carpentry. Classroom work is followed by six hours of actual building or remodeling houses for families in the trainees' own communities.

Emergency Food and Medical Services administered by ONEO have initiated a number of highly imaginative, successful projects. Food demonstrators show Navajo women how to use both USDA surplus commodities and native foods in more appealing and nutritional ways, and have inspired the formation of women's groups in many chapters. Radio programs offer nutritional and other homemaking suggestions. Navajo cookbooks, with illustrations, have been published, and an educational unit was displayed at the most recent Annual Navajo Tribal Fair. Thirteen school breakfast programs are in operation. Assistance is given to tribal warehouse employees to make it easier for people to receive commodity foods. ONEO funds for the feeding of premature infants, made available to several hospitals on and near the reservation, have helped to cut the premature death rate by 50 percent, according to a PHS survey.

Head Start, administered by ONEO, includes 102 units in 98 communities. Approximately 2,040 children are served by 331 employees.

A school for handicapped youngsters has been established with an ONEO incentive grant originating in OEO's Indian Division.

The ONEO impact on the reservation can be measured in many ways; one of the most important is as a source of employment. Currently, approximately 1,700 people are on the payroll as workers helping other reservation residents develop economically and socially in self-determined directions.

Within the next few months, ONEO hopes to implement an expanded economic development effort that will increase existing programs and initiate new ones. The potential for a larger tourism industry will be emphasized, and various management systems and management planning processes will be introduced to tribal businessmen and potential businessmen through seminars and other means.

These activities will be related to existing reservation economic enterprises, including the three industrial parks: Ft. Defiance, a 50-acre complex at Ft. Defiance, Arizona, in the northeast portion of the state; Shiprock, another 50-acre industrial park located on the reservation in northwestern New Mexico; and Navajo, a 50-acre facility on off-reservation, tribally-owned land near Gallup, New Mexico.

Although the Navajo Nation's poverty matches its size, the spirited response of the people to the idea of working together to improve their lot indicates that a little encouragement can generate an enormous effort.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 506,447
Adult Education	OEO	$ 57,460
Alcoholism (NAREP)	OEO	$ 228,597
Community Development	OEO	$1,004,249
Community Improvement Project	OEO	$ 288,980
Day Care Center	OEO	$ 318,974
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 350,275
Home Improvement Training	OEO	$3,170,183
Migrant Assistance	OEO	$ 163,096
School Age Education	OEO	$ 43,238
VISTA	OEO	$ 167,513

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$2,272,815
NYC	DOL	$1,324,100
MDTA	DOL	$ 144,150
Mainstream	DOL	$ 30,180
Navajo Concentrated Employment	DOL	$1,301,885
Public Service Careers	HEW	$ 49,628

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$8,974,000	$4,072,000	$8,545,000	$5,781,000	$5,507,000

A home improvement instru

Wood Screws
Slotted-Head
Round Head
Oval Head

A home improvement instructor explains building techniques to Navajo men.

ARIZONA

PAPAGO COMMUNITY ACTION AGEN

P. O. Box 278
Sells, Arizona 85634

Established: 1965

Participating Communities: Papago Indian Reservation including Gila Bend and San Xavier Reservations

Resident Indian Population: 7,500

Description: The Papago Reservation includes three million desert acres in southern Arizona bordering Mexico. As a result of a merger of tribal district governments, Gila Bend and San Xavier Reservations are included with the Papago Reservation. Arizona State Highway 86 runs east-west through the reservation from Sells, the tribal headquarters, to Tucson, 65 miles to the east. Water for reservation residents is obtained primarily by deep wells.

History: The Papago are traditionally a seminomadic people who moved to new locations as water supply dictated. As the modern Southwest developed economically, the reservation's already scarce water supply was depleted, causing severe economic hardships for the Papago people. This critical economic situation continues.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Minerals on the reservation include copper, gravel, building stone, and clay. The tribe is anticipating an expanding income each year from its leasing agreements, primarily mining. This year the tribe has approximately $100,000 income. An industrial park, only 7 miles from downtown Tucson, is under construction on the San Xavier Reservation.

Family Income: Approximately 85% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

NITY ACTION AGENCY

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amilies have income less than $3,000 per
ear

Unemployment: Male — 63%; Female — 77%

Housing: 95% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Through its Community Development, Legal Services, Emergency Food and Head Start programs, the Papago community action program has been a catalyst to increase education, self-respect, and tribal pride among the Papago Indians. CAP's Community Development program is working to raise the reservation's living standard. It is concentrating primarily on increasing communications and transportation between villages and improving village housing and water systems. CAP has worked closely with the Tribal Housing Authority which recently obtained an $889,660 HUD grant. Of this amount, $26,000 is presently in use, and plans have been drawn for building 182 houses this year.

CAP's Legal Services program is now handling 150-200 legal action cases for tribal members, and is providing village education programs that instruct residents in their legal rights as Indians. A Head Start program, introduced to the reservation by CAP and now funded by HEW, is operating seven centers and has stimulated a widespread adult interest in continuing education. All of the Head Start staff, primarily local residents, are furthering their education through one of four Papago adult education programs. The Emergency Food program is assisting 45 families a month through five Outreach Aides. The aides

are also involved with the tribal nutrition program and state welfare commodity foods programs.

In the future, the Papago community action program feels it can best serve the reservation's expressed needs by the expansion of its present programs and by the addition of new, innovative programs. CAA hopes to find funds for opening Legal Services branch offices in the reservation's more remote villages, and for establishing a Head Start circuit whereby preschool children from these villages can receive Head Start training at least once a week. An alcoholism program employing five tribal members as counselors has been developed by CAP and the Papago Health Board Subcommittee on Alcoholism. The program hopefully will be expanded next year.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 35,000
Administration and Community Development	OEO NFS	$175,000 $ 11,500
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO	$ 84,451
Legal Services	OEO	$ 74,144
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW NFS	$131,408 $ 25,000
Public Service Careers	HEW	$ 23,160

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$200,000	$351,000	$329,000	$207,000	$237,000

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PROGRAMS

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PIZZA
FAMILY SIZE

ARIZONA

PASCUA YAQUI DEVELOPMENT PROJEC

4730 West Calle Tetakusim
Tucson, Arizona 89706

Established: 1969

Participating Community: Pascua Yaqui Association

Indian Membership: 1,250

Description: The Pascua Yaqui Village is a 202 acre area granted by the U. S. Department of Interior to provide a centralized land base for the 3,456 Yaqui Indians scattered throughout southern Arizona. The grant was made to the Pascua Yaqui Association, a non-profit association of Yaqui Indians incorporated in Arizona. New Pascua Village is located 15 miles southwest of Tucson in a rolling desert area, and has its own bus transportation.

History: The Yaquis are originally a Mexican Indian tribe who entered this country during the late 1800's. Tribal members have been scattered throughout southern Arizona and have not been a federally recognized "Indian" group. They have lived under extremely difficult circumstances and no federal services have been available to them as Indians.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The proximity of Pascua Village to the City of Tucson provides Pascua residents a possible source of future employment. This proximity may also allow the village to develop a light industry, or service industry, economic base.

Family Income: 75% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 67%; Female — 16%

Housing: No substandard housing in new village

VELOPMENT PROJECT

Association

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Economic Information

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e

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

In 1962, 105 families in the Yaqui community of Old Pascua signed a petition stating they would like to move from their community in downtown Tucson if they could obtain better housing in an area southwest of the city where they were applying for federal land. In 1963, the Pascua Yaqui Association was formed to receive deed to 202 acres of land and plans for the move began to take shape.

In 1966, the Pascua Yaqui Association obtained an OEO grant to train workers in construction skills. This training grant has been continued to the present, but is now administered directly by the Pascua Yaqui Development Project which is run by an all-Yaqui Board of Directors.

To date, 34 houses have been built and occupied in the new village. These houses contain 1,600-2,300 square feet of living space and are made of burnt adobe. Forty more houses are under construction. Five men have been placed in full-time jobs in the commercial building trade and 20 others are presently in training.

Still more new houses must be built for the Yaqui people wishing to move into the new community. The problem of severe unemployment must also be met. The Pascua Yaqui Association is in the process of forming a construction company, thereby using the skills the Yaquis have learned in building their homes. Additional employment opportunities must also be developed.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

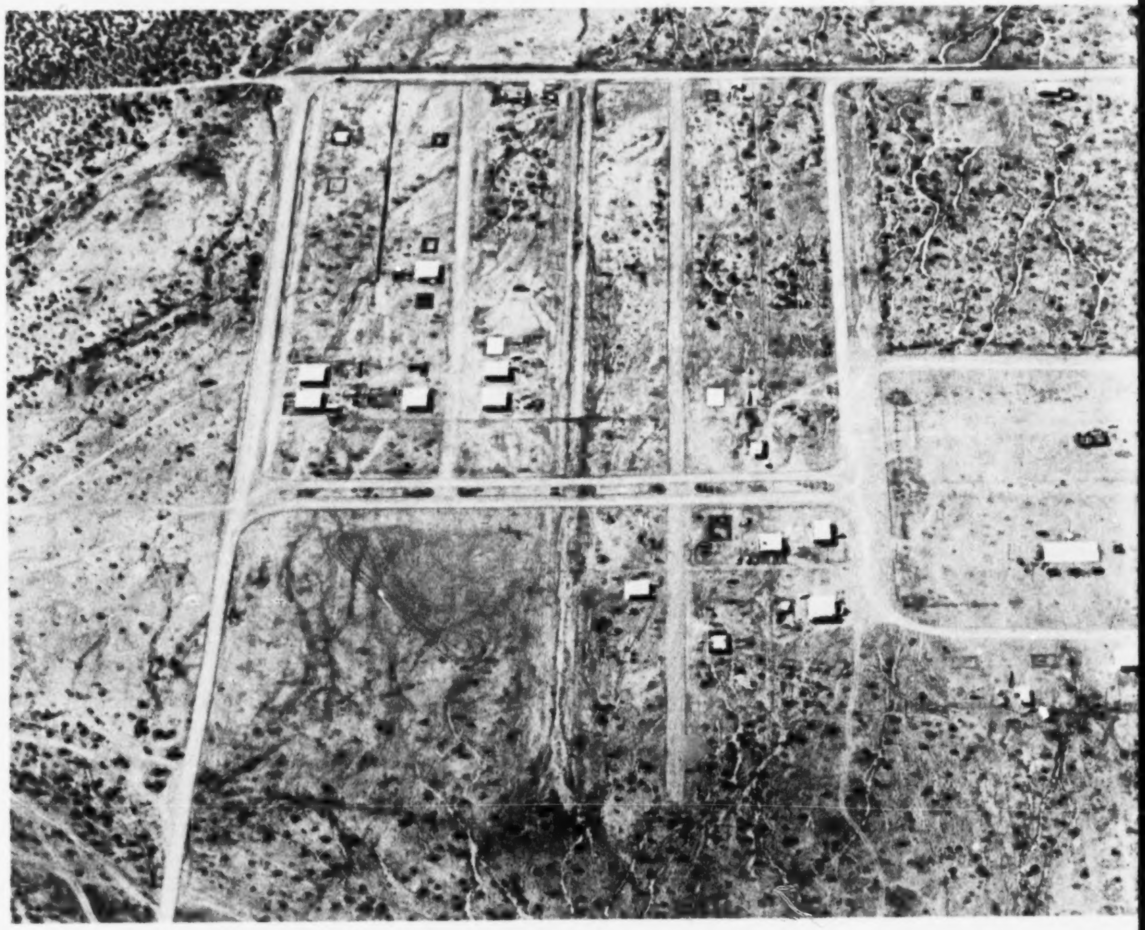
Housing Services	OEO	$167,000
	Episcopal Church	$ 40,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
*	*	*	*	$100,000

*Funding in these fiscal years was through University of Arizona from Tucson OEO Committee for Economic Opportunity. Current funding shown is for fiscal year 1971.

Aerial view of New Pascua Yaqui Village, March 1969.



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ARIZONA

SALT RIVER COMMUNITY ACTION A

Route 1, Box 110
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 2,282

Description: Salt River Reservation, 46,619 acres, is located adjacent to the cities of Phoenix and Scottsdale, Arizona. The land base, flat and arid desert, is fertile if irrigated. Two non-Indian owned industries are located on the reservation.

History: The Pima, or "River People," have lived in this central Arizona area for centuries and are thought to be descendents of the Hohokam. Their reservation was established by executive order in 1879. The Maricopas were invited to Salt River in the last century when they became landless as a result of tribal wars in southwestern Arizona. They now have full tribal rights and privileges, along with the Pima.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation's proximity to the fastly expanding urban areas of central Arizona give it great value for residential, recreational, and industrial development. A 235-acre industrial park is located on the reservation and is eager to attract garden-type industries. Orme Dam is proposed to be built through the Central Arizona Project on the reservation. With its completion, a major water-oriented tourism potential would be created.

Family Income: 58% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

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ne: 58% of the families have in-
han $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 44%; Female — 41%

Housing: 70% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

In its six years on the Salt River Reservation, the community action program has become an integral part of the tribal hopes for overall improvement of the reservation's living conditions. CAP has been accepted by community members as a vital part of their day-to-day lives, and is viewed as one of several agencies cooperating for the general benefit of all community residents. The Salt River CAA is an innovative force, working to bring new programs to the community. Once these programs are established, CAP works to make them self-supporting. A long range goal calls for the eventual phasing out of government and private agency support as program administration is turned over to the tribe.

Generally, the most significant accomplishment of CAP has been the creation of an attitude of hope within the community. Specific accomplishments include: SOS, a program to help older members of the community; a Head Start and Day Care program with 98 children enrolled at three centers; and establishment of a central office that provides information and help to reservation residents.

Unemployment is considered the major problem of the Salt River Reservation. A job placement

and employment counseling service is badly needed. The tribe feels that unemployment could be eased, and revenue brought to the tribe itself if a recreational tourism area could be developed at Salt River.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Economic Development	OEO	$18,263
	NFS	$ 700
Neighborhood Service	OEO	$42,356
	NFS	$ 7,090
Senior Opportunity Services (SOS)	OEO	$19,080
	NFS	$ 3,342

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start & Day Care	HEW	$84,992
	NFS	$17,254

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$159,000	$120,000	$135,000	$231,000	$22,000

Salt River men clean irr

Salt River men clean irrigation ditch.

ARIZONA

SAN CARLOS COMMUNITY ACTION

P. O. Box B
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Established: 1965

Participating Community: San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 5,000

Description: The San Carlos Reservation is located in eastern Arizona. The tribal headquarters are in the town of San Carlos, 21 miles east of the City of Globe. San Carlos Reservation is bordered on the north by the White Mountain, or Fort Apache, Reservation. The area is generally mountainous with a considerable amount of timber and mineral resources. San Carlos Lake is located on the reservation behind Coolidge Dam and is being developed as a major tourist center. The reservation's economic future appears to be in recreation.

History: The Apache are traditionally a nomadic people who earned their name, meaning "Enemy," from their fierce agressiveness and fighting abilities. The San Carlos Reservation was established, under BIA, in 1873. A twelve-member tribal council governs the reservation under a constitution approved in 1934.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: San Carlos is principally cattle country, with added resources of timber, farmlands, and some minerals. There are three tribal livestock and agricultural associations on the reservation and two tribally-owned commercial and industrial establishments. Tourism and recreation are fast developing. A 50-acre industrial park is located on the western part of the reservation in the town of Cutter, Arizona. The Southern Pacific Railroad has a freight line adjacent to the park.

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ion in the town of Cutter, Arizona. The
outhern Pacific Railroad has a freight line
djacent to the park.

Family Income: 73% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 35%; Female — 52%

Housing: 94% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

A main priority of the San Carlos community action program, as pursued under its Economic Development component, is to bring more employment opportunities to San Carlos. The Apache people have to travel great distances to find work, and in many cases, even when a workman is skilled, he still is unable to find employment. This unemployment problem is being alleviated to a small extent by three programs on the reservation with which the CAA cooperates. These programs are: the Neighborhood Youth Corps, funded by DOL for $56,300; Operation Mainstream, funded by DOL for $40,200; and the Title V Work Incentive Program, funded by OEO for $24,000. In an attempt to bring permanent, tribally-controlled employment to San Carlos, CAP is seeking funds for the development of an industry to utilize the Apache's unique natural resource, the peridot, an attractive lime-green semi-precious stone. If this industry receives the initial funding requested by CAP, 12 to 20 Apaches will find full-time employment, and a cooperative buying market for the stones would be created. The tribally-owned and controlled industry would include all

production and marketing steps from mining to wholesaling the finished jewelry product. CAP is also working with the tribal council to locate additional industries in the tribally-owned San Carlos Apache-Globe Industrial Park.

One of the main concerns of the San Carlos CAA is that the Apache people are hampered in their associations with the non-Indian society because of language barriers. The Apache do not, however, want to give up their language. They want to maintain their language and their culture. As a result, the San Carlos CAA is helping the tribe explore the feasibility of developing its own school system, using Apache as the basic language. This would enable Apache children to learn all subject matter more quickly, because they would be operating in a language framework in which they were comfortable. The importance of learning the English language would not be minimized, but a new teaching approach would be used. English would be taught, using Apache to explain the foreign word and sentence structure. At present, CAP is taking surveys throughout the community to measure reservation sentiment concerning this proposal.

CAP, whose staff is bilingual, has been actively involved in Apache communications for some time. Last year, CAA staff members broadcast weekly in the Apache language over two radio stations to tell the Apache people what programs and facilities were available to them. A similar program is now being sponsored by local merchants.

CAP oversees the reservation's VISTA program and administers the tribe's Head Start program, which has an enrollment of 100 children in its two centers.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Alcoholism	OEO	$32,890
	NFS	$ 3,375
Economic Development	OEO	$12,880
	NFS	$ 1,560
Neighborhood Service	OEO	$71,070
	NFS	$ 9,663
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$91,000
	NFS	$ 4,250

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$174,000	$231,000	$169,000	$158,000	$80,000

ARIZONA

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE COMMUN

Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Fort Apache Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 6,230

Description: The Fort Apache Reservation is located in eastern Arizona north of and adjacent to the San Carlos Apache Reservation. It covers an area of 1,664,872 acres, all of which are tribally-owned. Most of the reservation is high plateau and mountain country with elevation varying from 2,700 to 11,490 feet. Timber is the prime resource, although there are considerable mineral deposits.

History: The Apache, an Athabascan tribe who had migrated into the Southwest about 1000 A.D., called themselves "Di-neh" which means "The People." They were historically a nomadic people who lived in mountainous areas; they fought with all their strength, courage, and intelligence to defend their families and their mountains from encroaching settlers and won what might be called a "moral victory." The reservation was originally established in 1871 as part of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, which was divided into the San Carlos and Fort Apache Reservations in 1897. At that time, the White Mountain Apache numbered approximately 1,800.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Eighty percent of the tribe's $1,000,000 annual income is from the forest industry. The remainder comes from farming and business developments. Tourism and recreation are being developed.

Family Income: 62% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 44%; Female — 69%

N APACHE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Indian Reservation

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Housing: 45% substandard. In the last five years, 500 new homes have been built; 35 low-cost rental units are presently being constructed under a HUD-backed FHA loan for $650,000.

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The CAA program on the White Mountain Reservation has worked primarily in three areas: developing attitude changes within the community, working with the tribal council to increase local employment opportunities, and upgrading the educational level of the Fort Apache people. In all these areas, the Apache people have realized significant successes.

Attitude changes are recognizable throughout the reservation. Dependency has been reduced, and communities have begun to work together at identifying their own problems and at setting their own goals to solve these problems.

Tribal economic development, under the council's guidance, is moving along rapidly. In addition to White Mountain's cattle and timber industries, the council has created a recreation and tourist-oriented economy. The White Mountain Recreation Enterprise, a profit-making corporation owned collectively by all tribal members, is encouraging people to come to the reservation to fish, hunt, and relax in the area's scenic environment. A dam, built by the Enterprise, now offers tourists water-oriented sports on the 250-acre Hawley Lake. EDA funds, totalling almost $3 million, have built a lakeside resort lodge with 54 sleeping rooms that is being expanded to include over 100 rooms. A ski complex, called Sunrise Park, is also being built and is expected to provide employment for 80 Apaches. This employment, plus that provided by the Lakeside Resort, is making a significant impact on the community's unemployment problem.

In addition to employment in these recreation projects, White Mountain residents have been finding jobs in other government-sponsored work and training projects. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, sponsored by the Department of Labor, employs 30 high school-aged workers during the school year and 150 during the summer. Operation Mainstream, under a $125,000 DOL grant, employs 47; and a $70,000 DOL on-the-job training program employs 122. The White Mountain community action program is administering these projects and has helped the council make applications to bring them to the reservation.

The White Mountain CAA's main concentration is on its educational programs. Since the creation of its Adult Education program in 1966, 80 reservation adults have received their general equivalency diplomas. At the present time, 120 adults are enrolled in courses on the reservation. CAP also administers a Head Start program which employs 23 workers and has an enrollment of 150 pre-school children. An education-oriented CAP Agriculture and Home Extension Service is reaching 50 families a day, instructing them in various conservation and home management techniques.

CAP also administers an alcoholism program which employs six counselors. This program is providing rehabilitation and education services to reservation alcoholics and their families. The program is new, but is well received.

CAP will continue its concentration on educational upgrading and plans to establish a vocational education center to provide skilled workers for the tribe's economic development projects. Buildings for the vocational school have already been built through an EDA grant ($200,000) to the local school district.

The White Mountain community action program would like to establish a comprehensive health program to reach problems ranging from malnutrition to mental retardation. The reservation community feels that such a program should be established since good health is a necessity to successful achievement.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Adult Education	OEO	$ 12,854
	NFS	$ 1,000
Agriculture and Home Extension Service	OEO	$ 29,490
	NFS	$ 11,960
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 51,319
	NFS	$ 12,960
Neighborhood Service Center	OEO	$ 39,386
	NFS	$ 15,428
VISTA	OEO	

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Comprehensive Guidance Center	Federal Funds Through State	$ 24,000
	NFS	$ 3,000
Head Start	HEW	$165,000
	NFS	$ 10,000
NYC	DOL	Wages
On-the-Job Training	DOL	$ 70,000
	NFS	$ 19,200
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$125,000
	NFS	$ 19,200

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$363,000	$427,000	$268,000	$237,000	$ —0—

CALIFORNIA

INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORN ADVANCED ACTION AGENCY

1800 - 20th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Established: 1968

Participating Communities: 38 Tribal Groups, 27 Indian Organizations

Indian Membership: 12,000

Description: The Inter-Tribal Council of California represents Indian reservations, rancherias, and Indian organizations throughout the state, with Indian reservations representing the majority of the membership. To describe the physical aspects of California Indian lands would be an exercise in describing the geography and climate of most regions of the state. The largest reservation is Hoopa Valley which covers 86,974 acres, most of which is Indian-owned; many of the rancherias occupy less than 30 acres. Indian organizations are either off-reservation groups, terminated groups, or urban Indian groups. Those Indians who do live on reservation lands may be found in desert or heavily forested areas.

History: The Indians of California are linguistically and culturally diverse. They have certain historic similarities: they were primarily food gatherers, and not growers; they fished and hunted; they were a peaceable, ritualistic people who suffered severely at the time of the Spanish colonization in the 1760s, and then during the Gold Rush period beginning in the 1850s. At the time of the Gold Rush, the Indian population of California numbered about 200,000; by 1900, that population had been decimated to about 15,000. The State of California has assumed legal jurisdiction over Indian land, and many Indian programs.

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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The tourism industry, ranging from land leases in Palm Springs to the development of the Indian Campgrounds, Inc., which begins construction this year, is a growing source of income for California Indians. Timber production also provides income to some tribal groups. Many California Indians are landless and must find employment in cities or other areas where there is industry.

Family Income: 77% of all ITCC families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 68%; Female — 31%

Housing: 95% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

In 1968, the Inter-Tribal Council of California was formed, and the Indians of California were provided a voice. In addition to uniting California Indians, the ITCC operates a AAA program. The program functions through six area offices in different geographic regions of the state. Each area office has its own board of directors, area director, area coodinator, and some community development workers. Staff members focus their efforts on communicating to Indian people the

purposes and services of ITCC's programs; they also work to organize these people to express further needs and to find solutions to those needs. A central staff, with an office in Sacramento, assists the area offices with appropriate technical assistance, but local self-determination has priority.

The AAA's program is varied. It administers both Urban and Rural Alcoholism programs, Emergency Food and Medical Services, urban program development assistance, and economic development grants.

Through OEO funding, the ITCC is able to make $1,100 "mini-grants" to member organizations to fund or add to existing funding of economic development projects. One Indian organization was able to open a consignment shop for Indian arts and crafts with the mini-grant funding.

The largest Indian economic development project in California, underway with ITCC assistance, is Indian Campground, Inc. This corporation is now autonomous, but works closely with ITCC which has acted as an OEO grantee for the corporation. The concept of an Indian-owned chain of campgrounds on Indian lands, operated by Indian people, was formally discussed in 1970. Tribal resolutions in support of the concept were solicited, and the corporation was legally formed before the end of 1970. Thus far, funds for the construction of campground facilities have been received by six reservations—Hoopa Valley, Tule River, Fort Independence, Los Coyotes, Mesa Grande, Chemehuevi—and construction will begin in Spring, 1971. Topographic map work was completed by BIA, and the National Park Service (which offered the services of full-time architects) is completing the working drawings. A feasibility study shows good growth potential for the campgrounds. This project will provide jobs for many California Indians, with OEO assisting in the training of these individuals.

The Rural Alcoholism program is new, and is attempting to reach problem drinkers through five demonstration projects located throughout the state. Detoxification centers are located at two state hospitals, and one half-way house has been established and received additional funding from the California Stat
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Two urban alcoholism p
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CURRENT COMMUNIT

Funded by OEO

- Alcoholism (Rural)
- Alcoholism (Urban)
- Community Organizati
- Economic Developmen (Campgrounds)
- Economic Developmen (Mini-Grant)
- Emergency Food and Medical Services
- Training—Campgroun

Funded by Other Federa

- Alcoholism
- Board Training
- Community Organizati
- Housing Assistance
- Industrial Developmen
- Sherman Indian High School

ANNUAL OEO F
by Fisc

1965-66	1967	196
—0—	—0—	$326

from the California State Department of Corrections. Area counselors are being trained at the University of Utah Western Region Indian Alcoholism Training Center funded by OEO.

Two urban alcoholism projects are operating in Los Angeles and San Francisco; each has its own half-way house. ITCC's urban specialist maintains liaison with these programs and assists them in obtaining equipment or any other needed services. The urban specialist also keeps urban Indian centers aware of what is happening nationally and what resources are available to urban Indians.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism (Rural)	OEO NFS	\$150,000 \$ 38,000
Alcoholism (Urban)	OEO	\$180,000
Community Organization	OEO	\$419,000
Economic Development (Campgrounds)	OEO NFS	\$413,000 \$ 45,000
Economic Development (Mini-Grant)	OEO NFS	\$ 53,000 \$ 15,000
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO	\$250,000
Training—Campgrounds	OEO	\$ 4,700

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Alcoholism	BIA	\$ 1,000
Board Training	BIA	\$ 2,200
Community Organization	BIA	\$ 1,000
Housing Assistance	BIA	\$ 10,000
Industrial Development	BIA	\$ 21,000
Sherman Indian High School	BIA	\$151,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	—0—	\$326,000	\$408,000	\$729,000

CALIFORNIA

QUECHAN ADVANCED ACTION AGE

P. O. Box 890
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Quechan Indian Reservation of Fort Yuma, Winterhaven and Bard, California

Resident Indian Population: 1,200

Description: The Quechan Reservation is located in the extreme southeast corner of California, just north of and across the Colorado River from Yuma, Arizona. Ninety percent of the reservation is irrigated and farmed through leasing. The rest is unproductive desert. A freeway with an on-reservation interchange will be completed through the reservation by 1973.

History: The reservation was established on the old Fort Yuma military reservation in the 1890's. The Quechan were traditionally irrigation farmers along the southern Colorado River.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The bulk of present reservation employment is agricultural day labor. The area, however, has immense potential for a tourism and recreation industry.

Family Income: 65% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 40%; Female — 80%

Housing: 81% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Since the establishment of the community action program on the Quechan Indian Reservation, community attitudes have changed from passive acceptance to alert inquisitiveness. Advisory boards and committees have been established

NCED ACTION AGENCY

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IE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

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Since CAP's creation, steady inroads have been made on unemployment; at least 15 persons per year have entered the permanent labor force. Under a AAA-administered $581,000 HUD project, 10 trainees are receiving on-the-job experience building 50 houses. An Operation Mainstream program (funded by DOL for $146,212) is providing work for 35 older workers unable to find other jobs. A direct employment program was initiated on the Cocopah Reservation in 1969 and has become part of the Quechan AAA program.

In addition to the value of job training to Cocopah workers, the entire community is benefitting from the work projects. The "Big House," where Cocopah funeral services are held, was constructed under this program.

CAP has contributed to the development of several community education programs. OEO funds employ a librarian to run the new tribal library opened in late 1969, and a tutoring program is in operation. A Head Start program, initiated by CAP in 1966 and now funded by HEW, has a staff of 16 and an enrollment of 90.

CAP is responsible for bringing several community services to Quechan. A Credit Union, chartered in 1968, has made 398 loans for a total of $46,390. An Emergency Food and Medical Services program, initiated by the CAP in 1968, presently serves 1,340 persons. CAP also sponsors an

unusual environmental health program in cooperation with several other agencies. This program has been extremely effective in rodent control and mosquito abatement. Trash collections now reach 400 homes twice a week. Special education programs are sponsored and physical examinations are given.

In the past several years, many new community buildings have been erected or restored at Quechan. An Indian-owned business plaza with five shops and a 154-space commercial trailer park have been built.

Immediate future needs of the Quechan are new housing and more employment opportunities. The tribal council and the AAA feel concentrated efforts should be made in the area of tourism and recreational development. With a new freeway interchange planned for the reservation, it is inevitable that a motel-recreational complex will eventually be built at Quechan. The tribe feels that it is essential that such a complex be Indian-owned and operated.

The Quechan community action program has recently been designated an Advanced Action Agency. This is part of a long-range plan to make training and technical assistance the responsibility of local tribal groups, and is a significant step in the process of Indian self-determination. Monies for securing a portion of the reservation's required technical assistance and training now come directly to the Quechan AAA, rather than to an outside agency.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$46,840 $ 4,030
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$40,000 $ 1,344
Credit Union	OEO NFS	$13,320 $ 1,176
Direct Employment	OEO	$22,820
Emergency Food & Medical Program	OEO NFS	$25,490 $ 3,624
Environmental Health	OEO NFS	$19,950 $ 1,176
General Technical Assistance (AAA)	OEO	$20,000
Home Enrichment	OEO NFS	$ 7,070 $ 2,286
Housing Training	OEO	$75,000
Manpower Development	OEO NFS	$35,320 $ 2,304

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW NFS	$88,536 $14,832

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$366,000	$376,000	$304,000	$276,000	$499,000

COLORADO

SOUTHERN UTE COMMUNITY ACTI

P. O. Box 296
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Southern Ute Reservation

Resident Population: 3,540 (of which 730 are Indian; SUCAP acts as grantee for t
tri-ethnic community)

Description: Located in southwest Colorado, the total reservation land area covers about 800,000 acres, 304,000 acres being tribally-owned. It is a land of narrow valleys, rugged mountains, and broad mesas, crossed by six rivers that provide irrigation for farming. Elevation ranges from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. U. S. Route 550 runs north-south through the area, and U. S. Highway 160 running east-west forms an approximate northern border to the reservation. The town of Ignacio is the center of activity for the area.

History: The entire reservation area was initially held by the Southern Ute Indians; however, as a result of the Homestead Act, much of the land was settled by Spanish-Americans and Anglos, producing the present checkerboard effect. The problems which normally attend this type of mixture have been experienced by the community, but the people have also developed a sense of unity.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Deposits of oil and gas, coal, sand and gravel, provide some income. However, this is primarily an agricultural economy, with good timber resources providing additional income. The land's proximity to national parks, and the excavation of Chimney Rock Indian Ruins, offer tourism potential.

E COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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Economic Resources: Deposits of oil and gas, coal, sand and gravel, provide some income. However, this is primarily an agricultural economy, with good timber resources providing additional income. The land's proximity to national parks, and the excavation of Chimney Rock Indian Ruins, offer tourism potential.

Family Income: 53% of the families in CAP's area of responsibility have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 70%

Housing: 30% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The original funding for Southern Ute CAA was contingent upon its including in its responsibility the total population of the area. This tri-ethnic approach to solving the area's economic and social problems is bringing greater unity and strength to the community. The board of directors of SUCAP is composed of all elements of the community and is aggressive in its program direction. The Southern Ute Tribal Council recognizes the importance of this unity and supports the tri-ethnic approach fully, though retaining its full veto power. Resulting from the efforts of both the board and the council, this program is a unique example of total community cooperation.

Through SUCAP efforts, a permanent branch of the Colorado Department of Employment has been established in Ignacio to provide full employment services to the area. Current SUCAP administered programs employ 43 persons; programs under consideration will triple that number within the calendar year. Many of these additional programs involve private enterprises which have been assisted in their development by SUCAP personnel.

The OEO funded Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center and Day Care Center programs are administered by non-profit organizations composed of local persons acting as the delegate agencies.

A Master Plan for land and human resource development was prepared by a steering committee representing all elements of the community. This plan is considered nationally to be one of the finest plans written and put into action by local people. As a result of the plan, and local commitment to it, physical changes are evident in the community. A park was developed to provide recreation facilities for community residents. Street beautification has provided paved curbs, sidewalks, and gutters for the downtown section of Ignacio. And, a general "clean-up" campaign was inspired.

SUCAP helped prepare the proposals for new low-income housing for 25 families, and for a $700,000 community center now under construction. The center will provide a multi-purpose area for group activities and classrooms for Head Start and adult education. Also, a motel complex is under construction which will offer local employment on a permanent basis to 41 community residents.

A Comprehensive Child Development program was established by SUCAP to provide educational opportunity and day care facilities to nearly 200 children. While meaningful contributions are being made towards the social and emotional development of these young children, family members are being freed from their households to take advantage of new employment opportunities. An effective Alcoholism program, including a rehabilitation center and education center, is also giving services to the community.

There has been improvement in the areas of education, health, employment, and community facilities since SUCAP, but a change in the attitude of the people of the area is perhaps the most evident result of its efforts. Agencies are attempting to work cooperatively rather than competitively. A multi-agency approach is bringing about more rapid changes in community life than the prior agency-by-agency approach ever achieved.

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CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism (Community Alcoholism and Drug Center)	OEO NFS	$26,984 $ 8,000
Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center	OEO NFS	$25,000 $ 9,800
Community Organization	OEO NFS	$50,446 $ 4,920

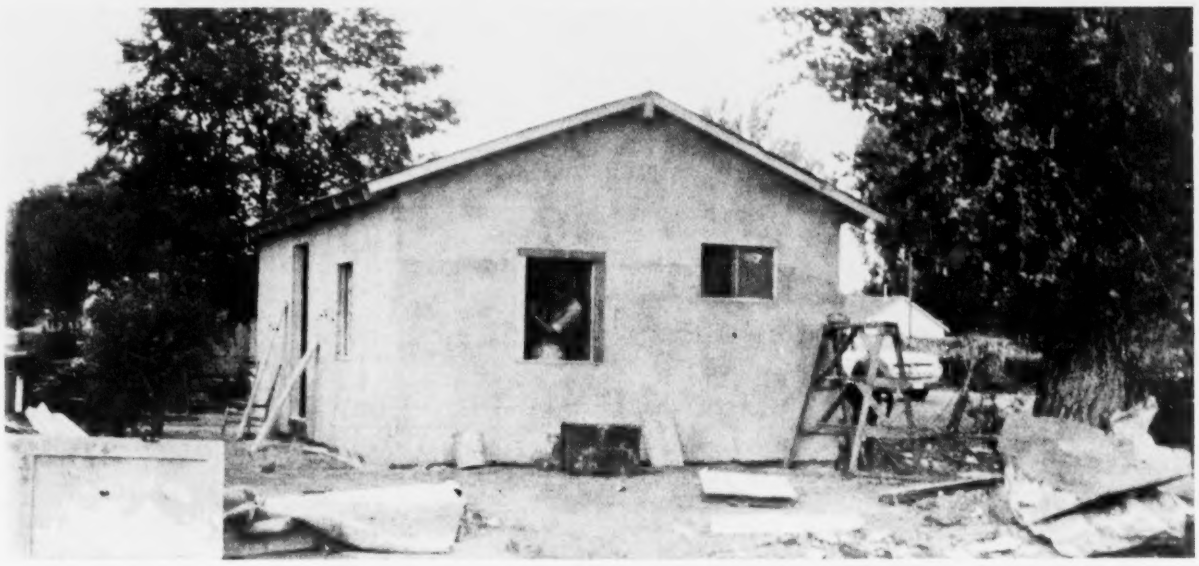
Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (Full-year, half day) (62 children)	HEW NFS	$69,373 $19,290
Head Start (Full-year, full day) (85 children)	HEW NFS	$50,627 $18,568
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL NFS	$69,910 $ 9,910

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$12,000	$168,000	$125,000	$259,000	$95,000

Community workers and VISTA trainees begin a renovation project in Ignacio.



COLORADO

UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE COMMUNITY

Towaoc, Colorado 81334

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Ute Mountain Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,168

Russell Lopez

Description: The reservation covers mountain and plains areas in three states — Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. There is range land for stock grazing and potential areas for recreation. Mineral, gas, and other deposits are found on the 591,659 acres that comprise the reservation. Little water is available for domestic or commercial use.

History: Following the treaty of 1873 that established the Southern Ute Reservation, the Wiminuche band of Utes left and moved to the western regions of the reservation. They became the Ute Mountain Tribe and the portion of land they occupied became their own reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Major resources are range land for stock grazing, and deposits of gas, oil, sand, gravel, coal, titanium, selinium, uranium, and bentonite which bring revenue to the tribe. Mountains and some streams provide areas for recreational activities.

Unemployment: There is a high rate of unemployment on the reservation which current economic development activities are attempting to overcome.

Housing: 75% substandard

TRIBE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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ousing: 75% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The promotion of Indian employment is an important objective of the CAA program. For example, in 1968, CAA administered programs employed one Indian and three non-Indians; in 1970, four non-Indians were employed and 75 Indians.

A training program was planned, and is awaiting funding, to prepare 23 persons to staff a tribal pottery corporation. Under development, with SBA and BIA funding now totaling $45,000, Ute Mountain Pottery Corporation will promote a tribal skill passed down through generations of Utes.

Current CAA programs funded by OEO employ 28 persons, and other federally-assisted programs employ six persons. CAP is also helping to bring about a physical change in the community. Men have been trained in the building trades and have used their skills to improve sub-standard housing units (45 units in the current year), community facilities, the Head Start building, a playground, and the tribe's cemetery.

To combat the reservation's health problem of alcoholism, a comprehensive treatment and education program is now underway with OEO funding. The program objective for the first year is to assist 85 persons.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$40,000 $ 4,000
Community Organization	OEO NFS	$39,015 $ 4,332
Direct Employment	OEO NFS	$15,000 $ 1,250
Housing Services	OEO NFS	$28,712 $ 6,456

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (30 children)	HEW	$24,206

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$12,000	$70,000	$6,000	$45,000	$110,000

The Ute Mountain Pottery Cor

A Home Improvement house on the Ute Mountain Reservation.

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The Ute Mountain Pottery Corporation workshop.

n Reservation.

FLORIDA

MICCOSUKEE COMMUNITY ACTION A

Box 48
Ochopee, Florida 33943

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Resident Indian Population: 430

Description: The Miccosukee live near the 85 mile-long Tamiami Trail (U. S. 41). An area 500 feet by 5½ miles is held by the Miccosukee Tribe on a 50 year use-permit from the U. S. National Park Service. The land, 35 miles west of Miami, is not available for commercial development. The tribe also holds three tracts of land, 600 feet by 65 feet, dedicated in perpetuity by the State of Florida, which may be used for commercial purposes. The Miccosukee have a state reservation of 76,800 acres of land in the southern part of the state, undeveloped and uninhabited.

History: The Miccosukee are separate from the Seminole Indians of Florida, traced back to the 18th century. They migrated into Florida from the Carolinas and Georgia as settlers moved into Miccosukee traditional homelands, and later were joined by fugitive slaves. The Miccosukee were officially organized as a tribe in 1962.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Grazing and right-of-way leases are the principal sources of tribal income, and the tribe owns and operates the Miccosukee Restaurant and service station. Annual tribal income is less than $50,000.

MUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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ual tribal income is less than $50,000.

Income: 82% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 15% of the labor force is unemployed; 75% is underemployed

Housing: 75% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

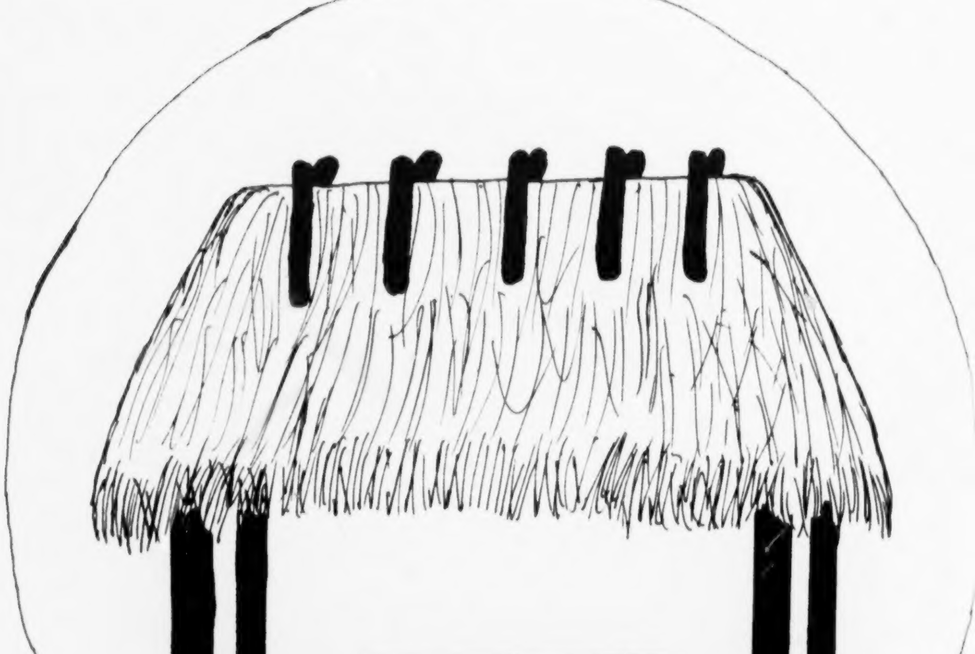
Eradication of poverty and increasing self-determination are the long-range goals of the Miccosukee CAA. CAP's day-to-day objectives are to somehow make available the full range of social services which poor people need. A community rapport has developed that enables the people to seek personal services for help with income tax, social security, welfare, and employment problems.

Before CAP was created, health services to the Miccosukee Tribe consisted of a monthly visit of a PHS nurse who gave a few shots or similar attention to the small number of people she was able to see. A contract physician in Miami handled the few patients who could get to him.

Today, with CAA staff efforts, a contract has been arranged with the Visiting Nurse Association of Dade County for the services of a regis-

tered nurse who, each week, works two days with the tribe in general, and one day with Head Start children. Two caseworkers assist the visiting nurse in seeing patients and in operating a monthly immunization clinic. The caseworkers also transport people to the contract doctor and to hospitals, and act as interpreters in patient-doctor communication. CAP further contributed to health care on the reservation by helping the tribe obtain the services of a PHS physician and clinic two days each week. The Miccosukee CAA also has worked with the tribe and the United Southeastern Tribes (USET) to obtain funds for studies of health services to Florida Indians and to develop proposals for mental health and alcoholism programs.

Other CAA functions include Head Start administration, and coordination of welfare assistance through county, state and federal agencies. CAP's monthly pickup and delivery of commodity foods has tripled the number of families able to participate. Private donations of used clothing and furniture obtained through CAP have immediately improved the morale and standard of living for some tribal members. Employment training arranged by CAP with numerous educational institutions and public agencies holds considerable hope for the future of the Miccosukee people.



CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Neighborhood Center Services	OEO	$38,052

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$26,000	$79,000	$76,000	$76,000	$38,000

FLORIDA

SEMINOLE COMMUNITY ACTION AG

6073 Stirling Road
Hollywood, Florida 33024

Established: 1966

Participating Communities: Hollywood, Brighton, and Big Cypress Indian Reservations

Resident Indian Population: 1,074

Description: The Hollywood (475 acres), Brighton (35,805), and Big Cypress (42,697 acres of swamp land) Reservations are the home of Florida's Seminole Indians. The tribe has hunting and fishing rights in 108,000 acres of state-owned swamp area adjoining Big Cypress. The Miccosukee Tribe uses and administers the southern portion of this state land. Brighton Reservation is located northwest of Lake Okeechobee; Big Cypress is west of the cities of Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, and Miami; and Hollywood Reservation borders the city from which it takes its name.

History: Treaties between the Florida Seminole "runaways" and the U. S. government were signed as late as 1934 and 1937. Before that, from the time they were driven from the Carolinas in 1715, these descendents of Creek and Oconee Indians, were trying to escape from, or were at war with the white man. After Florida was annexed by the U. S. in 1821, settlers pressured officials to have the Seminoles moved west of the Mississippi by force. Under their leader, Osceola, the Seminoles fought this movement; and, although part of the tribe was later transported to Oklahoma, many fled into the Everglades. Living in scattered semi-nomadic groups, they existed by hunting and fishing. Some modern houses have been built on the three Seminole reservations, but many Seminoles still live in thatched houses built on cypress poles called "chickees."

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Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: Annual tribal income, about $500,000 for all three reservations, is approximately 65% from farming, business, and forestry. Doll-making is an important source of craft income for the Seminoles.

Income: Very few families earn as much as $3,000 income per year.

Unemployment: While unemployment is estimated at 25%, low for most Indian reservations, underemployment is a problem affecting 95% of the labor force.

Housing: Mostly substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The training of tribal members as staff workers for the three Head Start programs—one on each reservation—is perhaps the most significant Seminole CAA accomplishment. The isolation of life in the Florida Everglades makes it particularly difficult for the people to receive adequate education and training for jobs, or to travel to full-time employment off their reservations. Eighteen Head Start employees and two volunteers serve some 75 children in the program, which represents a new approach by the Seminoles to their poverty problems. These employees receive on-the-job training to develop their skills, and at the same time, through their work,

provide needed educational services and contribute to the self-determination efforts of their people.

Three community organizers serve the three reservations in ways that demonstrate CAP's philosophy of coordinating staff functions to suit tribal needs. Concerned with health, education, and general welfare, these community workers are a means of maintaining close contact with individuals and families. As a two-way channel of communication, they tell the people about possible sources of assistance and keep CAP informed about what is most needed.

Food supplied on an emergency basis to families in trouble, regular distribution of surplus foods, and continuing nutrition education are other CAA contributions to the well-being of Seminole Indians. Provisions are made for dental treatment, unavailable through the Florida Welfare Department which furnishes the reservation with medical services. In the future, CAP hopes to arrange for the establishment of a dental clinic. Some 20 mutual self-help houses have been built through CAP, and more are planned.

Funds for neighborhood facilities and for an alcoholism program are priority needs of the Seminoles on all the reservations.

Seminole Indians on the Brighto
Self-Help House.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Community Organization	OEO	$ 42,000
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO	$ 15,000
	NFS	$ 2,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$110,000
	NFS	$ 7,920
Public Service Careers	DOL	$ 7,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$116,000	$119,000	$188,000	$143,000	$19,000

Seminole Indians on the Brighton Reservation cooperate on construction of a Mutual Self-Help House.

HARVEY OSCEOLA

IDAHO

NEZ PERCE COMMUNITY ACTION AG

P. O. Box 365
Fort Lapwai, Idaho 83540

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Nez Perce Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,600

Description: The 87,879 acres of the reservation are in the northwestern part of Idaho near the Washington-Oregon border. Much of the land, which stretches over five counties, is owned by non-Indians. The climate is relatively moderate, with no long periods of extreme heat or cold.

History: In 1855, the Nez Perce, always residents of the northwest part of the country, ceded much of their traditional land and settled on a reservation in Idaho and Oregon. The 1860 gold rush disrupted their lives, but when they demanded that treaties certifying the boundaries of their reservation be enforced, they were asked to "adjust." The pressure to do so divided the tribe into three factions, and it was decided that each was free to make its own treaties. One faction agreed to exchange much of its land for cash and some buildings, not knowing that U. S. government officials would then try to bind the entire Nez Perce nation. The Indians rebelled when ordered to leave their ancestral lands, and the resulting Nez Perce War earned them fame as almost invincible warriors. Their leader, Chief Joseph the Young, was the second man named to the National Hall of Fame of American Indians. They could not hold out against superior numbers forever, however, and eventually retreated to their present reservation.

MMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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bers forever, however, and eventually retreat-
ed to their present reservation.

Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: Most of the tribal income is from leased land. Limestone exists in large quantities, but is not now quarried. The U. S. National Park Service is developing the Nez Perce Historical Park in a scenic area which may become a tourism attraction.

Income: Mean family income is $1,997.

Unemployment: Male — 70%; Female — 85%

Housing: 75% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

"Whatever we do—and our 15 CAP workers are bent backward trying to develop the whole gamut of programs we hope will lessen the poverty of our people—we always keep in mind that the generation now in school holds the real power to change conditions of life on our reservation," says a member of the staff.

Occasionally bitter from the frustrations of a daily struggle to make a dent in almost total unemployment, bad housing, limited health care, and inadequate educational opportunities, the young adults who work for the Nez Perce CAA believe it may be too late for them to achieve the role in society that is open to the children they want to help.

Acting as a sounding board for tribal grievances and as a coordinator of complaints, CAP is working with tribal leaders to change the practice of leasing land. CAP hopes, instead, to establish a land cooperative. But the success of such a cooperative to produce and market livestock and crops depends upon the training of reservation residents, especially the youth, to perform the variety of tasks involved. Tourism, another potential source of income, also requires good basic education and specialized training.

Current CAA projects, and future ones for which funding is now sought, emphasize the relationship between education and economic development. Knowing, too, that decent housing and good health contribute to the ability of children and adults to learn and to work, Nez Perce CAA is attempting to get houses built and to expand the health services available to tribal members. CAP is operating active Alcoholism and Emergency Food programs geared to the immediate needs of the people. Manpower training, job counseling and placement, and all other forms of academic and vocational education, are badly needed.

"One of our most important educational efforts," observes a CAA worker, "is helping older people see our young people as potential, contributing members of the community, who will later contribute to society as a whole—not as assimilated white men, but as Indians. And, of course, we want youngsters to realize that's who they are."

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	\$16,174 \$ 2,980
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	\$23,345 \$ 1,655
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	\$25,140
Job Development and Placement	OEO	\$12,154
Neighborhood Services	OEO	\$23,439

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	\$87,000
Mainstream	DOL	\$22,000
Public Service Careers	DOL	\$16,154
NYC (out-of-school)	DOL	\$10,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
\$82,000	\$149,000	\$118,000	\$91,000	\$57,000

MICHIGAN

INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

396 North State Street
St. Ignace, Michigan 49781

Established: 1969

Participating Communities: Bay Mills, Hannahville, Isabella, and L'Anse Indian Reservations

Resident Indian Population: 3,500 (about 10,000 Indians are estimated to live in the State of Michigan)

Description: Isabella Reservation (1,184 acres) is located near U.S. Highway 27 in the center of Michigan's lower peninsula. Bay Mills (2,189 acres) and Hannahville (3,408 acres) are in the upper peninsula near the City of Sault St. Marie. L'Anse Reservation (13,750 acres), also in the upper peninsula, is twice as big as the other three reservations combined. Bay Mills, Isabella, and L'Anse residents are Chippewa; while Hannahville residents are members of the Potawatomi Tribe.

History: The Chippewa Tribe was one of the largest on the North American continent and claimed territory from both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior stretching westward to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. The Chippewa fought the British and the U. S. government, but with the death of their leader, Tecumseh, in 1813, their resistance to white control virtually ended and most of the Chippewa land was soon ceded. Both the Chippewa and the Potawatomi lived in agricultural groups, gathering wild rice and fruit in summer, and traveled in independent hunting bands in winter. Hiawatha, celebrated in the famous Longfellow poem, was the warrior-hero god of the Chippewa.

OUNCIL OF MICHIGAN
TION AGENCY

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Reservations

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mous Longfellow poem, was the warrior-hero
d of the Chippewa.

Social and Economical Information

Economic Resources: There are no commercial or industrial establishments on the Michigan reservations. Isabella is surrounded by prosperous farm lands, however, and the three upper peninsula reservations have good tourism potential. Hannahville has a craft center popular with tourists.

Income: Almost all reservation families earn less than $3,000 in annual income.

Unemployment: Almost 90% of the labor force living on Bay Mills, Hannahville, and L'Anse Reservations are unemployed. The picture is slightly brighter for residents of Isabella.

Housing: Largely substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

To Michigan Indians, long neglected by both state and national agencies, the community action program means motivation. Because the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan and State Commission on Indians were not formed until 1968, there was no precedent of a united voice speaking for, or in be-

half of, Indians. Unnoticed and largely unknown to most other Michigan citizens, especially in the industrial and commercial centers of the state, residents of the four small, federally-chartered reservations were not covered by some federal agencies. The apathy bred by this lack of services had to be countered by hearty doses of hope and enthusiasm before the will to begin community action against poverty could be aroused. Michigan ITC staff workers knew they must first begin to build momentum for change. Not everything they try is successful, but enough of it works to convince tribal members that if they try, they, too, can make things happen. Community action has not yet eradicated apathy among Michigan's Indians, but the inroads are impressive.

An Alcoholism program geared to educate young people has already overcome the prediction that it would achieve little response. Attendance at meetings is good, discussion lively, and inquiries about how to participate have shown a steady increase.

A flexible Emergency Food program assures participants that the long stretches of unemployment which the northern Michigan winter brings need not be as frightening as they once were. The Michigan ITC refers Indian people needing additional help to social service agencies in the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Good rapport between CAP and these other agencies means that a referral leads to real consideration and the maximum help possible.

The CAA also is working to restructure economic conditions on the Michigan reservations. An economic development incentive grant is underwriting steps to interest industry in locating in the area. A marketing arrangement with a large retail outlet is being negotiated in an attempt to help Indian craftsmen receive better prices for their products.

Another promising project is the privately-funded, CAA-administered woodland Indian memorial being planned as an educational center devoted to studies and preservation of woodland Indian languages and culture. Land has been acquired for the center, and the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, with CAA assistance, will play a prominent role in this undertaking.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$29,294
	NFS	$ 2,919
Alcoholism (for 18 months)	OEO	$35,000
Economic Development (incentive grant)	OEO	$32,651
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$21,179

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representatives Program	PHS	$35,791
Economic Development Specialist	EDA	$15,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	—0—	—0—	$73,000	$167,000

MINNESOTA

FOND DU LAC COMMUNITY ACTION

Rt. 3, Box 430
Cloquet, Minnesota 55720

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Fond du Lac Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 950

Description: The reservation is located in northeast Minnesota, 20 miles west of Duluth and immediately adjacent to Cloquet, a major trade center in Carlton County. There are 21,367 acres which are primarily forested.

History: The Mississippi Band of Chippewa has been at peace with the U. S. government since the early 1800's. Traditionally, they were nomadic people who hunted, fished, and gathered food. They now produce wood products and are harvesting wild rice.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Though the reservation is heavily forested, the timber is over-cut and cannot sustain a timber industry. Some wood products are made, and sand, gravel, and peat are found on the reservation.

Family Income: 49% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 76%

Housing: 70% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Though the CAA was established in 1965, it disbanded for several years and has just been re-

MMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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OMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

**e CAA was established in 1965, it dis-
r several years and has just been refunded for fiscal year 1971. The goal of CAP will be to implement new, meaningful programs in the areas of education, health services, and employment which will reduce the drop-out rate, malnutrition, and unemployment that now exist on the reservation.**

Community spirit has been boosted since CAP first began, and more people are expressing their opinions on local matters.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$29,480
Community Center	OEO	$37,520
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$15,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$249,000	$103,000	$115,000	—0—	—0—

MINNESOTA

GRAND PORTAGE COMMUNITY ACT

Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Grand Portage Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 250

Description: Located in the extreme northeast corner of Minnesota, the 44,752-acre reservation is scenically set along the Lake Superior shoreline. U. S. Highway 61 runs through the reservation, joining it with Grand Marais, where there is bus and truck transportation, and Duluth (about 150 miles southwest) where air transportation is available.

History: The reservation was established in 1854 by treaty with the U. S. government. Both the Mississippi Band of Chippewas and the Grand Portage Band of Chippewas reside on this land.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber and the scenic beauty of the Lake Superior shoreline are the primary resources of the area.

Family Income: 80% of the families have income of less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 49%

Housing: 60% substandard

OMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

ian Reservation

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innesota, the 44,752-acre reserva-
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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Grand Portage CAA has actively pursued a variety of federal and state programs to improve the "community's life-style." One example of CAP's comprehensive approach to solving a particular problem is the development of the Coho Salmon Marina and tourism project. An OEO-funded economic developer assisted the community in preparing the proposal for the fishery program which also includes tourism facilities and tourism development along the Lake Superior shoreline. Funds for the project were obtained from a variety of sources: OEO, BIA, the Reservation Business Committee, and the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Fourteen jobs were created: one director, and 13 on the construction crew. The construction crew also participates in a housing program which provides new or renovated housing to families that could not obtain standard housing without this assistance.

CAP intends to continue this comprehensive approach of involving a variety of agencies and

skills in solving each community problem in the areas of education, health services, and unemployment. Consideration is also being given to the legal representation of Grand Portage people. Currently, they have no legal advocate.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO	$ 39,914
Economic Development	OEO	$ 16,548
Economic Development	OEO	$ 29,800
(Coho Salmon Marina)	NFS	$ 15,000
Housing Services	OEO	$ 41,138
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Coho Salmon Marina	BIA	$ 35,000
(Joint Funding)	State	$ 15,000
Head Start and Supplementary Training (20 children)	HEW	$154,978
Housing Services (Joint Funding)	BIA	$ 25,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$89,000	$100,000	$118,000	$57,000	$127,000

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GRAND PORTAGE
POST OFFICE
TRADING POST

MINNESOTA

LEECH LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AG

P. O. Box 308
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Leech Lake Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 2,800

Description: The 26,766-acre reservation is located in the lakes area of Minnesota, 14 miles from Bemidji. This popular recreation area is crossed by U. S. Highway 2 and State Highway 34, and is serviced by air in Bemidji. Commercial timber, and several lakes with good fishing, make up the landscape.

History: The Leech Lake Reservation was ceded by treaty to the Chippewa Nation in 1854. Since that time, the original one million acres has decreased dramatically. Chippewas were hunters, fishermen, and gatherers of wild rice and fruits. The production of wild rice is once again becoming important to the economy of the area.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The scenic beauty of the area draws tourists, but only during the warmer seasons. Wild rice production in experimental paddies is expected to produce revenue for the Chippewa Tribe and, if successful, will increase the number of jobs. Commercial timber is another of the area's resources.

Family Income: 80% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 16%; Female — 12% These percentages are for the high peak employment season.

Housing: 70% substandard

UNITY ACTION AGENCY

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

There is evidence that, since the creation of the community action program, the people of Leech Lake have developed a more positive and aggressive outlook on life. For many years, their outlook had been bleak. The reservation's two major industries, tourism and logging, are seasonal and depend upon weather conditions. Also, they require only a small labor force. Consequently, the people of Leech Lake suffer unemployment and few are skilled in anything but logging and day work in the tourist trade. CAP has been working to correct this situation.

The Tribal Business Committee has been rejuvenated, and, through its aggressiveness, the reservation is experiencing growth, renovation, and development. It is becoming one of the fastest growing tourist areas in Minnesota. Among other things, the tribe runs its own grocery store, service station, and is in the process of building a marina which will be called the Onigum complex. Still, other economic development is necessary to support the large population living on a relatively small land area, and the production of wild rice is being tried. Though the yield is potentially good, it will take a few years to determine the success of this venture.

The new spirit of action induced by CAP pervades many reservation activities. Other agencies are becoming more responsive to area residents and are beginning to take the initiative in making operational changes. CAP is attempt-

ing to coordinate the efforts of various federal, state, and local agencies in order to bring about long-term, comprehensive solutions to the problems of unemployment, inadequate health care, lack of education, and juvenile delinquency (the last aided by the Minnesota Governor's Crime Commission).

Fifty-six persons are employed in OEO-funded programs, and 210 are employed in other federally assisted programs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 65,590 $ 3,500
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 25,000
Community Development	OEO NFS	$ 23,159 $ 1,320
Consumer Education	OEO NFS	$ 30,580 $ 6,240
Economic Development	OEO	$ 51,400
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 58,305
Legal Services	OEO	$ 81,446
Senior Opportunities Services	OEO	$ 35,485

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (180 children)	HEW NFS	$240,000 $ 5,460
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 20,000
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$418,200

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$1,313,000	$1,178,000	$656,000	$570,000	$222,000

CAA staff member inspects Leech La

CAA staff member inspects Leech Lake wild rice paddy.

MINNESOTA

MILLE LAC COMMUNITY ACTION AGEN

Star Route
Onomia, Minnesota 56359

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Mille Lac Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 827

Description: The 3,620-acre reservation is located in east-central Minnesota, approximately 100 miles north of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mille Lac is in the center of a major outdoor recreation area, on a lake and surrounded by timberland where there is abundant wild game.

History: The Mississippi Band of Chippewa was settled on the reservation in 1855. Since that time, much of the land has passed from Indian ownership. Originally, they were a nomadic people who fished, hunted, and gathered wild rice. Today, the timberland sustains the economy, and fishing and hunting draw tourists to the area.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber and tourism provide most of the tribal income.

Family Income: 80% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 37.5%

Housing: 60% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The timber and tourism economy of Mille Lac is seasonal. Therefore, the CAA is concentrating on developing other resources which will provide

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continued employment for Mille Lac people. One industry to come to the reservation was an IBM component systems industry, Indian-owned and operated. CAP was instrumental in obtaining $95,000 in construction funds from EDA and the Upper Great Lakes Commission for the industry which now employs 14 people. The tribe's contribution was $32,500. At full capacity, the factory has room to employ up to 60 persons per shift.

Substandard housing and the lack of other adequate community facilities encourage the CAA to seek funding to overcome these severe community problems. An OEO funded Housing Services program and a joint OEO-BIA funded Direct Employment/Housing Development program offer supervision and employment for low income families in the construction or renovation of their homes. Thus far, 42 homes have been built; the goal is 67. Funding for the housing construction is the result of a joint BIA-PHS-Tribal program. The homes are valued at $11,000; however, the new owner pays only $2,000 which goes into a perpetual building fund. A nationally acclaimed Community Training Center, with education and recreation facilities, was also constructed. Approximately 17,000 sq. ft. of space are dedicated to community betterment.

In each effort, the Mille Lac community has joined together in a spirit of willingness to overcome their problems and make their community a better place to live and work.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO NFS	$24,236 $ 2,058
Community Services	OEO NFS	$20,008 $ 2,082
Direct Employment	OEO	$67,936
Housing Services	OEO NFS	$38,247 $ 4,080
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Direct Employment (Joint Funding)	BIA	$30,000
Head Start (60 children)	HEW NFS	$84,800 $ 9,228
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$19,170

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$126,000	$183,000	$171,000	$198,000	$168,000

MINNESOTA

NETT LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AG

P. O. Box 728
Nett Lake, Minnesota 55772

Established: 1965

Participating Communities: Nett Lake and Vermillion Indian Reservations

Resident Indian Population: 650

Description: Located 60 miles from the Canadian border, the reservations cover 43,315 acres of good timberland and water. Air transportation is 80 miles away in Hibbings; the nearest large city, Virginia, is 65 miles away. The winter is severe, and a rocky soil makes food production, with the exception of wild rice, nearly impossible.

History: The Nett Lake and Vermillion Reservations (which constitute the Bois Forte Reservation) are among the six Chippewa reservations in Minnesota. The Chippewa have been at peace with the United States since 1815. They were hunters, fishermen and gatherers of wild rice and fruits. Wild rice continues to be an important factor in the Nett Lake economy.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber is the primary income resource for the reservations. A wild rice cooperative has been formed, and the development of experimental paddies has proved that wild rice can be successfully grown and harvested on the land. A profit-making venture is anticipated. Vermillion is a fishing and resort area on Lake Vermillion which contributes to the tribal income.

ITY ACTION AGENCY

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resort area on Lake Vermillion
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Family Income: 85% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 60%; Female — 85%

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Isolation has greatly contributed to both the economic and social problems which CAP is working to overcome. Outside industries are dissuaded from entering the area because of the lack of good transportation; even those tribal members who are skilled workmen live too far from employment centers to warrant the commuting. As a result, CAP is helping to develop the natural resources of the area in a comprehensive effort to end the reservation's high unemployment and under-employment.

An Economic Developer was funded by OEO to promote reservation manpower and resources; timber and wild rice production are the major resources with which he is working. Currently, private companies cut the timber, hiring some Indian workers at low wages. The tribe is interested in developing its own sawmill to keep timber profits on the reservation. Wild rice paddy development has been successful. The soil is well adapted to this type of growing, and the potential

Nett Lake wild rice paddies.

yield can be made profitable with the application of good business management techniques, something the tribe feels it must develop.

Isolation from schools and medical services has also caused problems for the tribe. The drop-out rate is high for high school students who must travel 21 miles each way to school (over poor roads and very often in bad weather).

CAP is attempting to lower the high school drop-out rate with its School Age Education program. Through this program high school age youth have begun to participate more fully in reservation life. They have been encouraged to enhance their lives by establishing goals and ambitions, and to recognize certain moral standards that should guide them in making decisions. Year-round activities include tutoring and recreation. The Head Start program, with an enrollment of 31, is preparing younger children for their later schooling off the reservation.

CAP has applied to OEO for Emergency Food and Medical Services monies to help people become certified for related programs and to transport people to food and medical services. The nearest doctor lives 35 miles from the reservation and public transportation is lacking.

CURRENT COMM

Funded by OEO

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CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 27,097
	NFS	$ 3,567
Community Organization	OEO	$ 14,489
	NFS	$ 2,700
School Age Education	OEO	$ 6,600
	NFS	$ 2,875

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$ 41,177
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$150,230
Public Service Careers	HEW	$ 3,080

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$265,000	$287,000	$78,000	$110,000	$50,000

MINNESOTA

RED LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AGE

Red Lake, Minnesota 56671

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Red Lake Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 3,700

Description: The reservation is in north-central Minnesota, 32 miles north of Bemidji where commercial transportation is available. Upper and Lower Red Lakes are located on the reservation. Most of the 564,409 acres are bog and timber. In the winter, the temperature may drop to 50° below, causing most economic activity to cease.

History: The reservation was established in 1860 on "land that no one else wanted." Fishing and timber, the traditional resources of the Chippewas, continue to dominate the present economy. A recent attempt by the State of Minnesota to develop a state park adjacent to reservation land would have resulted in the partial destruction of the Red Lake fishing industry. The Red Lake Tribe won in this instance, but now faces criticism from the surrounding communities that were hoping to profit from park development.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber is the primary natural resource. A tribal fishing cooperative, begun over 20 years ago, earns about $500,000 annually. Tribal income in both timber and fishing is reduced by the high cost of transporting these items to market. Wild rice paddies are the sole agricultural venture.

Family Income: 55% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 35%; Female — 65%

Housing: 41% substandard

Y ACTION AGENCY

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Red Lake CAA is working with a wide variety of federal and state agencies to increase reservation employment by developing the land's natural resources—timber, fishing, and wild rice. Employment is seasonal due to fierce winters, and profits are limited because of the cost of transporting items to market. Nevertheless, many advances are being made.

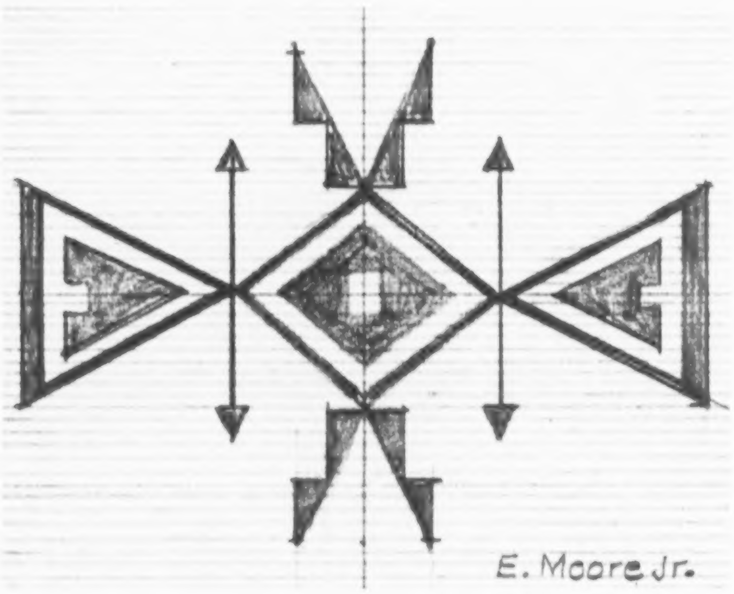
The Cedar Fence Sawmill, owned by the tribe, is being modernized and expanded through funding from OEO, SBA, and EDA. Industrial development staff are beginning to attract some new industries to the area, and are helping small businesses to get started. A Credit Union makes loans to Red Lake people and then works with the people to enable them to repay the loans. Before the Credit Union was established, Red Lake people had to travel great distances to do their banking.

A dual goal approach is characteristic of most Red Lake CAA programs: people are employed, and a job gets done. The Housing/Manpower program not only trains people in home repair, but also provides housing improvement services to persons in substandard housing. Operation Mainstream also provides training in the building trades, and is making good strides in the effort to construct new housing and sanitation facilities. CAP estimates that 250 more new houses are needed to offer decent housing to Red Lake residents.

Education of Red Lake people of all ages is an important activity of CAP. Preschoolers attend Head Start at either of two centers. Adults are

pursuing their education in adult basic and remedial education classes where Chippewa language and culture are taught. The consumer education program, besides funding the Credit Union, also offers consumer education classes which include films and written materials. Some reservation adults are being recruited for college course work.

Most CAA activities are administered through the four community centers which service this large reservation. These centers provide the community with information on available job training, employment, food commodity, and health services programs. Recreation and social activities are held at the centers, too. Through these centers, tribal members have become more active in their community affairs.



CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 57,106 $ 2,600
Adult Education	OEO NFS	$ 11,275 $ 2,118
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 25,000
Consumer Education	OEO NFS	$ 14,830 $ 1,250
Emergency Food Program	OEO	$ 49,732
Housing/Manpower	OEO NFS	$ 21,456 $ 3,600
Industrial Development	OEO NFS	$ 16,241 $ 2,625
Neighborhood Centers	OEO NFS	$ 44,440 $ 1,960

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Comprehensive Health Services	PHS	$400,000
Economic Development	SBA EDA NFS	$100,000 $ 12,000
Head Start (120 children)	HEW	$151,000
Housing/Manpower (Joint Program)	BIA PHS	Materials & Supervision Water hook-up
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$ 75,000
Sanitation Program	PHS	$ 12,500

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$486,000	$514,000	$605,000	$634,000	$330,000

MINNESOTA

WHITE EARTH COMMUNITY ACTIO

P. O. Box 274
White Earth, Minnesota 56591

Established: 1965

Participating Community: White Earth Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 2,053

Description: Located in northwest Minnesota, the reservation covers 835,200 acres, only 36,000 acres of which are Indian-owned. The eastern portion of the reservation is heavily timbered; the western portion is primarily farmland. Winter temperatures drop to 40° below zero. Two highways service the reservation communities of White Earth, Ponsford, Naytahwaush, Rice Lake, Ebro, and Elbow Lake.

History: The reservation was established in 1858, and land disputes have marked its history since that time. Only 36,000 acres of land remain in Indian ownership, the remaining 800,000 acres having gone to non-Indian settlers. Chippewa Indians were nomadic hunters and fishermen and part-time agriculturalists. This traditional economy can no longer sustain them as they are bound by the narrow limits of the reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The eastern portion of the reservation is heavily timbered; BIA puts the timber cutting out to bid, with profits returning to the tribe. Tourism proposals have been made and will be implemented. Two new industries have been started and, as they grow, will employ many reservation people on a year-round basis.

Family Income: 80% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 90%; Female — 50%

MMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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oyment: Male — 90%; Female — 50%

Housing: 77% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The CAA is accomplishing its complementary goals of promoting new industry on the reservation and creating jobs for White Earth people so that they may become self-sustaining. The results of CAA efforts have meant increased income for the tribe, and a greater sense of self-confidence for the people of White Earth. In a two-year period, 112 adult tribal members successfully obtained their general education diplomas.

The location and climate of the reservation discourages year-round utilization of natural resources. Consequently, through an OEO-funded Economic Developer, CAP has encouraged the development of two new industries on the reservation: these are Mobilera, and the Waterbury Furnace Company. Mobilera manufactures an all-terrain vehicle which goes through mud, snow and water. The tribe, which owns 40 percent of the company (this will increase to 50 percent), provides the factory where the vehicles are produced and the manpower to run it. Ten persons are currently employed by the firm, but as orders increase 20-50 persons will become employed. There are 10 dealers marketing the vehicle off the reservation, and there is one outlet located on the reservation.

Waterbury Furnace Company is a 51 percent Indian-owned company which will manufacture gas and oil furnaces. The company is presently sending six employees to school in Minneapolis

to learn various aspects of furnace production. Twenty persons will be employed when the firm goes into production.

The reservation's isolation and poor transportation have encouraged the growth of a Credit Union started with funds from OEO. Loans are being made for personal and family needs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 38,820 $ 3,033
Consumer Action	OEO NFS	$ 14,924 $ 300
Economic Development	OEO	$ 15,111
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO	$ 16,250
General Services	OEO	$ 31,835
Housing Services	OEO	$ 29,434
Neighborhood Service Center	OEO	$ 48,819

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Operation Mainstream	DOL	$153,910

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$650,000	$504,000	$276,000	$126,000	$257,000

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LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING
PROJECT No MINN-13-1
WHITE EARTH RESERVATION HOUSING AUTHORITY
WHITE EARTH RESERVATION, MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

CHOCTAW COMMUNITY ACTION AG

Tribal Office Building
Route 7, Box 21

Philadelphia, Mississippi 39350

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Resident Indian Population: 4,000

Description: The 18,000-acre reservation is located in east-central Mississippi and comprises parts of five counties, with the greatest concentration in Neshoba County. The low, mostly forested hills of the reservation are "checkerboarded" with non-reservation land.

History: The Choctaws were once one of the most powerful tribes in the Southeastern United States. The first white man to encounter them was a Spaniard, Hernando DeSoto, in 1540. After 1700, the Choctaw Tribe was caught between, and divided by, the French and English. After 1780, the tribe faced a similar situation between the United States and Spanish interests. During the period from 1763 to 1830, the Choctaws signed a series of eight treaties which gave most of their lands to the United States.

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in 1830, which provided for the removal of the tribe to Oklahoma, included a provision whereby those Choctaws desiring to remain in Mississippi could acquire land and become citizens of the state. The last group to move left Mississippi in 1903; and, from then until 1916, the remaining Choctaws were largely forgotten. By 1918, only one of the original 163 sections of land remained in Indian ownership. A series of epidemics later brought the tribe to the attention of the Congress which prompted an investigation. In response to the dreadful conditions revealed, the federal government bought 16,800

NITY ACTION AGENCY

of Choctaw Indians

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acres, which it holds in trust for the reservation, and appropriated money for schools and for meeting other services necessary for the existence of the Choctaw Tribe.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Most of the tribe's annual income ($25,000 to $30,000) is from forestry. Tribal members, although predominately agriculturally oriented, are gradually adapting themselves to the changes of modern society by seeking employment with industrial concerns in surrounding and adjacent areas.

Income: Most of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 66%; Female — 40%

Housing: Mainly substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Choctaw CAA projects, employing some 80 people, have provided the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians with their first real opportunity to establish priorities of needs and to have a voice in the management of their own affairs. Previously dependent upon BIA and PHS, tribal members now receive benefits from programs of other agencies. Through active participation in determining appropriate courses of action in identifying and solving their own problems and

Choctaw children in Mississippi sharpen language skills in a reservation Follow Through classroom equipped with tape recorders and earphones.

Mississippi Band of Choctaw tribal members learn job skills in adult education classes.

needs, the Choctaws have developed a new perception of responsibility and independence.

By observing favorable results from their united efforts, the Choctaws of Mississippi have become more responsive in taking the initiative upon themselves for securing greater educational opportunities and more social services.

Housing, a crucial need on the reservation, has been noticeably improved through the combined and coordinated efforts of the CAA, Tribe, BIA, PHS, and the Choctaw Housing Authority. To date, 45 homes have been approved, and 35 mutual-help and 30 low-rent houses have been constructed, with approval for an additional 200 units granted by HUD. While these very evident improvements have helped a great deal in alleviating many of the problems, they are far from fulfilling all of the housing needs of the Choctaw people.

A large portion of the population is affected by the work of the CAA through involvement and participation in a number of available OEO programs. Choctaw CAA administers a large and highly proficient Follow Through program (HEW), based on the Tucson Early Education Model, for children in grades K through 3 of the Choctaw School System.

CAA plans for the future will be devoted to meeting those priorities of needs as established by the target area residents. CAA will maintain or expand present activities and will develop additional projects such as a Day Care Center, a Talent Search program, location of industry within boundaries of the reservation, and programs for the aged. The CAA will address itself to such problems as transportation, communication, recreation, and alcoholism.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 31,580
	NFS	$ 6,480
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 25,000
	NFS	$ 1,440
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 75,440
Legal Services	OEO	$ 42,036
Neighborhood Service Systems	OEO	$ 63,710
	NFS	$ 3,032

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Follow Through	HEW	$415,812

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$15,000	$212,000	$143,000	$227,000	$227,000

MONTANA

BLACKFEET COMMUNITY ACTION AG

Browning, Montana 59417

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Blackfeet Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 6,000

Description: The Blackfeet Reservation's one and one-half million acres extend eastward from Glacier National Park along the Canadian border through the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Browning, tribal headquarters and the nearest shopping area, is the gateway to Glacier National Park and has the Museum of the Plains Indians, maintained by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Department of the Interior.

History: The Blackfeet, descended from Algonquin stock, originally lived in what is now the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan. About 1730, they moved south in search of buffalo. Renowned as horsemen and hunters and feared as warriors, the Blackfeet did not take easily to agricultural life. But prolonged troubles with broken treaties, traders, prospectors, and land-hungry settlers combined with the decline of the buffalo to force the sick and starving Indians to end their nomadic existence. By 1888, nearly all Blackfeet were living on their present reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Ninety percent of the tribal income comes from minerals. The reservation has coal, oil deposits, and timber reserves. Nearly half the tribe has some income from farming. The tribally-owned Blackfeet Industrial Park, 67 acres divided into 12 lots of varying size, each fully furnished with utilities, is an important plan for increased employment on the reservation.

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Income: 64% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 40%; Female — 33%

Housing: 55% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The building of seven community centers through OEO incentive grants has contributed much to the social, economic, and educational life of the reservation. A number of men over 45 years old were hired and trained to build, paint, and landscape the centers. These men subsequently put their building skills to work in repairing homes for elderly members of the tribe. The attractive, sizeable centers are used for a variety of educational and social activities ranging from Summer Head Start to adult sewing classes. As one resident puts it, "CAP and the community centers have made possible a number of large and small things that weren't done before."

Blackfeet CAA also has increased communication and cohesion on the reservation through a corps of Community Aides. A staff of 26 aides works throughout the reservation. Each aide is assigned to a specific area. Assignments include finding out which families need assistance, directing the families to the appropriate agency or CAA program, and helping with transportation, distribution of commodities, and problems within the home. Male aides occasionally do heavy chores and make repairs for the sick or elderly. Aides help carry out the CAP mission of teaching people to help themselves. The director of the aide program, Audra M. Pambrun, R.N., a tribal mem-

ber, was named the nation's "most involved nurse of the year" for 1970-71 by the American Nurses Association.

Adult education is a vital CAA concern. Through the efforts of the education specialist, college courses in psychology and English are offered on the reservation by a nearby junior college. Typing and bookkeeping and non-academic subjects such as beading and upholstery are taught by local teachers and craftsmen. Most of the money for the program came from the state. More than 300 adults registered.

Unemployment and underemployment are the reservation's greatest problems. Many of the jobs available are seasonal, and short Montana summers aggravate the difficulty. CAA plans for the future include expanded efforts to develop new sources of employment from industry and recreation.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 20,754 $ 4,290
Community Aides	OEO NFS	$147,698 $ 28,489
Community Development	OEO NFS	$ 55,662 $ 12,970
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO NFS	$ 30,247 $ 4,387

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Adult Education	BIA	$ 3,500
Head Start, Full Year	HEW	$ 52,405
Head Start, Summer	HEW	$ 37,207
Mainstream	DOL	$ 27,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 53,400
Youth Summer Recreation	BIA	$ 4,900

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$59,000	$292,000	$249,000	$314,000	$265,000

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MONTANA

CROW RESERVATION COMMUNITY AC

Box 413, Crow Agency
Big Horn, Montana 59022

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Crow Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 5,400

Description: The 2½ million acre reservation, located in Crow ancestral lands, includes Big Horn County and part of Yellowstone County in south-central Montana. Billings, the largest city in the state, is 63 miles from the reservation. The area consists of prairie and farm land adjoining the Big Horn Mountains.

History: The Absaraka, who once claimed all the land from the Little Big Horn to beyond the Yellowstone, took their name from a long-tailed bird thought to be a raven. The white man changed this to Crow. The Absaraka, tall and light-skinned, were famed as hunters and warriors among other Indian tribes of the Great Plains. Originally an agricultural people, they became semi-nomadic, and at the end of the 18th century migrated from the Missouri River in North Dakota to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. By 1888, the Crow people were settled on their present reservation, site of the Custer battlefield. The tribe sought and won judgments against the federal government in 1961 ($9 million) and 1963 ($2 million) as compensation for lands lost in the last century.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Tourism is a source of present and potential income. There is a museum at Crow Agency, and other points of interest include the Custer Battlefield National Monument, Yellowtail Dam, and Big-

TION COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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interest include the Custer Battlefield Na-
onal Monument, Yellowtail Dam, and Bighorn River Canyon. Tribal sun dances, the Custer battle re-enactment, Plenty Coups Memorial, and the Crow Fair and Rodeo are other tourist attractions. A complex, including a motel, restaurant, and teepee village, is under construction. Stock raising is a primary source of agricultural income. Industry includes: a carpet factory employing 80 people; a feed mill employing 10 people, and an arts and crafts business, employing 50 people. The 47-acre Crow Industrial Park is located on the reservation.

Income: 72% of the working force earns less than $3,000 annually

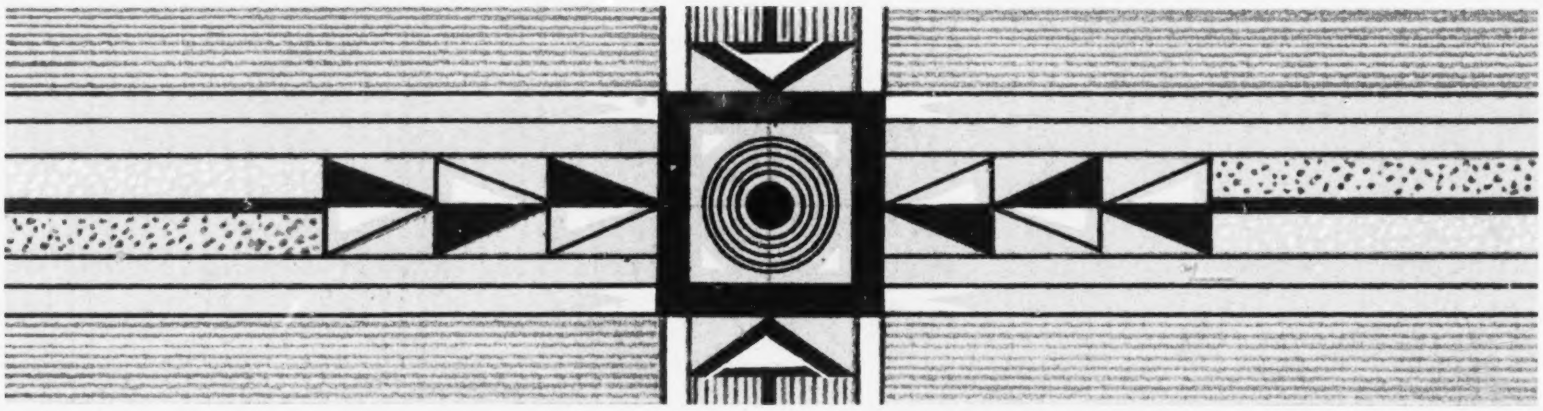
Unemployment: Male — 30%; Female — 42%

Housing: 27% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Crow CAA focuses on academic, vocational, and indirect education through the training of personnel working in CAA projects. The number of tribal members working on the CAA staff has increased from 60 percent in the first year to 90 percent today.

A flourishing Head Start program, originated by CAP and now administered by HEW, serves 250 children and their families with a staff of 60, including a nurse, social worker, and curriculum



coordinator and career development officer. Several Head Start aides have taken college courses on the reservation and are close to receiving degrees.

The dropout rate of school-age children has been reduced from 39 percent to 12 percent by Crow CAA's intensive remedial program conducted in the public schools for students in grades four through seven. The staff for this program is presently 15. A coalition of CAP, the local school district, BIA, and PHS is working to strengthen education on the reservation. A bi-lingual course, written under CAA auspices, has already been introduced in the schools.

Other current Crow CAA programs employ some 20 people, including a business consultant and an economic development officer who work with tribal leaders to bring employment to the reservation and to develop businesses owned and managed by tribal members. Because tourism is so important, CAP coordinates a Labor Department grant (MDTA) that trains guides, hotel and restaurant workers, service station employees, and other tourism-related personnel.

Future needs of the reservation demand continuity of funding for OEO and other programs that are helping the Crow people learn the skills and management techniques necessary to develop a flexible labor force and an economic base to provide well-paid employment.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 35,000 $ 2,268
Community Organization	OEO NFS	$ 69,544 $ 14,366
Direct Employment	OEO	$ 50,000
Economic Development	OEO NFS	$ 23,091 $ 1,666
Emergency Food	OEO	$ 16,800
Supplementary Education	OEO NFS	$ 76,138 $ 9,121
VISTA	OEO	$ 10,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Bi-Lingual and Career Opportunities	HEW	$172,496
Economic Development	EDA	$ 51,635
Head Start	HEW	$265,000
Health Project	HEW	$ 54,000
Home Improvement	BIA	$ 36,000
MDTA	DOL	$ 21,000
NYC	DOL	$188,518
Training	HEW	$ 61,873

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$49,000	$475,000	$392,000	$545,000	$283,000

MONTANA

FLATHEAD COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Dixon, Montana 59831

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Flathead Indian Reservation (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes)

Resident Indian Population: 2,700

Description: The Flathead Reservation, with its 1,248,000 acres (616,816 are owned by Indians) of mountain lakes and forests, is considered one of the most beautiful areas in western Montana. It is located 28 miles north of Missoula on the western slope of the Continental Divide.

Tiny Kokanee salmon, taken from Flathead Lake as eggs, return in a bucket held by a Reservation Ranger.

History: The Salish and Kootenai Indians are related to other Pacific Northwest tribes, but maintained friendly relations with Plains Indians until the western expansion of Europeans caused increased conflicts with the Blackfeet. The Flathead Reservation was established by the Hellgate Treaty of 1855 which ceded most of Montana to the United States. Approximately 14,000,000 acres were originally reserved for the Salish and Kootenai; the reservation's boundaries remained the same, but tribal holdings were decreased by later legislation that allowed homesteading and allotment sales to non-Indians.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Forestry is the principal source of the tribe's $3 million annual income. Mineral deposits are present on the reservation, and tourism is developing as an important source of income.

Family Income: 32% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 12%; Female — 10% (at peak employment periods)

Housing: 22% substandard

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Flathead CAA's comprehensive plans include the reawakening of Indian culture. A recent grant of $10,000 for Adult Basic Education will help begin the program; the long-range goal is a reservation-wide Indian Studies program in all schools. Immediate priorities are to offer remedial education and skill training to adults. Youngsters will be taught tribal culture by these adults. Subjects will include singing, dancing, beading, and the Kootenai language, with illustrated books provided for beginners. Similar classes, under separate funding of the CAA grant, are now taught in community centers by local people skilled in these activities.

A related, proposed project is the establishment of a tannery to produce Indian-tanned quality buckskin to be used by Flathead leather craft workers and to be sold to other reservations.

Tourism and outdoor recreation are the focal points of economic development activity for Flathead community action. The Reservation Ranger Program began as a community service, supervising NYC enrollees and volunteer groups in cleanup projects for campsites and picnic areas to make the reservation more attractive to vacationers. Through this project, CAP has developed a fisheries program stocking depleted lakes and streams and providing technical assistance to people interested in establishing their own recreational or fisheries projects. Game birds have been added to the Ranger program with plans to revitalize the game bird population on the reservation, attracting sportsmen from surrounding communities. By relating sources of employment

to the natural beauty of the area, CAA staff and tribal leaders hope to preserve and enhance the environment for the enjoyment of residents and visitors.

The children's receiving home is a CAA-sponsored program partially administered by a local board and, according to one staff member, has been "a tremendous way" of getting the reservation people to see what they can accomplish by working together through CAP. The home provides a "sheltered situation" for children on an emergency basis, allowing time for suitable permanent arrangements to be made for their care. Up to 20 youngsters can be housed at the receiving center, and volunteers step in as needed to help the permanent staff. The facilities were built through an OEO incentive grant, supplemented by a cash contribution from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, to stimulate direct employment and train workers. CAP provides the operating staff, and the BIA and the local welfare agency contribute to support the children. Donations of furniture and supplies have been made by individuals and groups in the community.

CAA outreach staff members devote much of their time to helping people seek assistance from existing agencies and carrying out special projects for coordinating agencies and groups. Their day-to-day contact with target area residents has given them valuable insight on community problems.

Uneven employment for adults and very little employment for young people are among the most serious problems on the Flathead Reservation. Most employment depends on the lumbering industry. When the mills close or slow down, jobs end. CAP is working to help diversify the local economy through education, training, and the development of new occupations.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO NFS	$35,330 $ 4,387
Alcoholism Counseling	OEO NFS	$23,620 $ 1,500
Community Organization	OEO	$31,275
Direct Employment	OEO NFS	$11,630 $ 1,267
Economic Development	OEO NFS	$39,986 $ 7,120
Emergency Foods	OEO	$25,000
Neighborhood Service Systems	OEO NFS	$ 6,780 $ 7,800
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Summer Head Start	HEW NFS	$37,250 $ 8,304
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$1.60 /hr.
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$1.60 /hr.

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$75,000	$112,000	$108,000	$142,000	$167,000

MONTANA

FORT BELKNAP COMMUNITY ACTION A

Fort Belknap Agency
Harlem, Montana 59526

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Fort Belknap Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,688

Description: Half the population of the 616,047-acre reservation lives in a valley near the Milk River, and half lives near the mountains to the southeast. Semi-arid, largely uninhabited land stretches between. East-west U. S. Highway 2 crosses the reservation; train service is available at nearby Harlem. Havre, 47 miles to the east, has an airport. The climate is dry, with severe winters and hot summers.

History: The Assiniboine, moving westward, and the Gros Ventre, moving east from the Red River area, were settled on the Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Reservations during the 1880's. The Assiniboine speak a Sioux dialect, and the Gros Ventre an Algonquian language, but both tribes developed a nomadic buffalo culture. The Fort Belknap Reservation was established in 1888 and reduced to its present size in 1895.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: A large part of the tribal income — about $100,000 annually — comes from land leases. Mineral deposits are known to exist, but are not developed.

Family Income: 69.6% of the families earn less than $3,000 per year.

Unemployment: Male — 70.6%; Female — 88.5%

Housing: 74.5% substandard

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ıusing: 74.5% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

As the only full-time staff responsible to both tribes, the Fort Belknap CAA directs its efforts to the problems of greatest concern to the community: economic development, unemployment, lack of educational opportunities, lack of recreational facilities, and creation of job-counseling and job opportunities for youth.

The Fort Belknap Builders is a tribally-owned housing factory grossing $1 million annually, and employing some 50 workers. This factory, which has a potential employment capacity of 100, was brought into existence by the CAA economic consultant. The establishment of smaller, individually owned businesses and the attraction of outside industry to the reservation also are part of the CAA plan to create an economic base on the reservation. Prior to CAP's creation, the only jobs available there were with the BIA, USPHS, and the agricultural extension service. Off-reservation employment in the form of seasonal fire-fighting, ranching, farming, and day labor provided the only other employment opportunities.

CAP places great emphasis on planning by, and according to the wishes of, tribal members, and stresses the training of tribal leadership. Recreation, as part of the education and training available to Fort Belknap residents of all ages, is part of the objectives and operational philosophy of the 20 CAA workers. Neighborhood services, senior citizens, emergency food, and youth activities are tied together by recreation programs. At

the Hayes Youth Center, for example, emergency foods are cooked and delivered, as hot meals, to 27 elderly citizens. Two days each week, the old folks are brought into the center for lunch, and after school, children join them to hear stories. CAA plans call for expansion of this recreation service to include more of the elderly and more children, including Head Start youngsters.

A CAA clerk/bookkeeper works with both tribes on a surplus foods program. With transportation of commodities provided, 1,000 residents are able to receive a variety of foods. Before this arrangement was made, only a few items were obtainable.

Combining concern for the basic necessities — food, shelter, and employment—with awareness of important psychological needs, the Fort Belknap CAA works to raise community morale along with the standard of living. A recreation program for dropouts includes winter baseball and art classes, summer softball and a rodeo. Community aides help tenants in new low-rent houses landscape their yards and put in vegetable gardens.

A "talent search" for members of the tribe who have been trained elsewhere is implementing a goal of the tribal council to encourage such people to bring their skills back to the reservation. The purpose of this program is two-fold: to use Indian people's skills in the economic enterprises, and to provide youngsters with the kind of adult images they so desperately need.

An imaginative CAP plan would hire and train a three-man team, recruited from among tribal college graduates, to establish and manage a tribally-owned shopping center and recreation area. Later, the team, with salaries paid by the tribe, would be available for consultant contracts to train local people on other reservations in the management techniques needed to establish similar operations.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$37,380
	NFS	$ 3,336
Community Organization	OEO	$20,098
	NFS	$ 1,500
Economic Development	OEO	$ 6,690
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$55,898
Neighborhood Service System	OEO	$49,629
	NFS	$13,500
Tribal Mgmt. Team	OEO	$39,998

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$64,089
NYC	DOL	$37,300
Planning Grant	HUD	$ 7,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$43,000	$76,000	$83,000	$131,000	$100,000

MONTANA

FORT PECK COMMUNITY ACTION AGENC

Fort Peck Indian Reservation
P. O. Box 1027
Poplar, Montana 59255

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Fort Peck Indian Reservation — Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes

Resident Indian Population: 6,218

Description: The 2,900,000 acres of mostly rolling prairie land belonging to this reservation are in the northeastern corner of Montana, some 300 miles from Billings. Snowfall is usually light, and temperature averages range from a low of 9 degrees below to 72 degrees above zero.

History: As other tribes and the white settlers moved west, the Assiniboines, along with many Sioux tribes, moved westward into Montana from Minnesota. The Assiniboines were active fur traders, and were given hunting and fishing privileges in the Fort Peck area by an 1851 treaty. By 1871, many Sioux Indians were living in the area. The reservation was created for both groups by an 1873 executive order. Present boundaries were established in 1888. Today, about one-half the population is Sioux, one-third is Assiniboine, and the rest is mixed.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Farming provides nearly half of the annual tribal income ($500,000); minerals (oil) and the sale of permits and licenses make up the rest. Water sports and hunting are popular in the area. The new Fort Peck Industrial Park, 45 acres in lots varying in size from two to 4.2 acres, shows promise as an economic asset to the tribal members. With every utility provided, tenants can be operational from the outset.

Income: Approximately 28% of the families

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come: Approximately 28% of the families receive emergency food supplies, and a larger percentage have an annual income below $3,000.

Unemployment: About 60% of the work force is unemployed.

Housing: 55% substandard

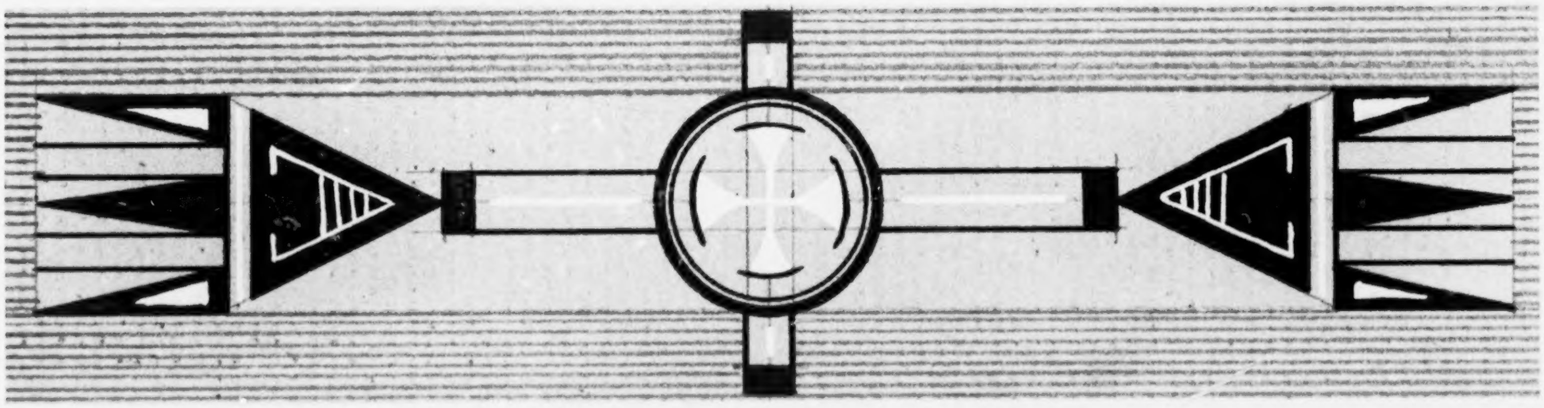
THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Fort Peck CAA plans, initiates, and coordinates projects designed to improve economic and social conditions on the reservation. The CAA also works with individuals to lessen the frustrations of poverty by helping them solve their most pressing problems, and by encouraging them to assume more responsibility and to face their future with hope and dignity.

"We say to our tribal members, 'Let's go back and try again,' " explains one CAA staff member. "A lot of our work is referral; we help people find the agencies that can do them the most good. If something doesn't happen immediately, we say, 'Maybe we won't solve this today, but let's go back tomorrow.' We try to establish good cooperation with all agencies that help Indians."

An example of the effectiveness of this approach is that the State Welfare Office increased the food items distributed from 11 to 22, after CAP insisted that Fort Peck people receive the same variety available elsewhere.

Each CAP component, whether charged with responsibilities for housing, health, or other services, takes a broad view of the mission at hand,



and adapts assistance to meet the immediate need. Health aides, first trained by CAP, refer people to the right agency—for help with food, sanitation, alcoholism, and direct medical assistance—then check back to visit the patients. They provide transportation if it is needed, even driving ambulances in emergencies.

Many kinds of improvement in reservation life demonstrate the value of concern and ready involvement on the part of all 26 CAP workers:

Before CAP's new alcoholism program began, only four or five people appeared at haphazardly scheduled AA meetings; now 30 or so attend regularly, and a half-way house has been established.

A decade or so ago, only four or five students finished high school; last year, 63 were graduated.

The housing picture has begun to brighten as CAP enlists varied sources of help. Turn-key, mutual-help, low-rent units and home improvement projects are beginning.

A gun industry employing up to 130 workers has opened with CAP impetus and a combination of SBA, BIA, and OEO funds. An electronic communications company needing a work force of 40 will open soon.

Unemployment, alcoholism, and lack of educational opportunities continue to be severe problems at the Fort Peck Reservation, but mounting rapport between people and their best sources of help, a primary CAA objective, is helping create long-sought change.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 24,920
	NFS	$ 1,898
Alcoholism	OEO	$ —0—
	NFS	$ 450
General Services	OEO	$ 11,873
	NFS	$ 1,080
Emergency Food	OEO	$ 83,885
	NFS	$ 1,595
Housing Service	OEO	$ 14,103
	NFS	$ 936
Neighborhood Services	OEO	$ 16,119
	NFS	$ 1,370
Other Health Programs	OEO	$ 42,294
	NFS	$ 1,495
VISTA	OEO	$ 51,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$206,454
Mainstream	DOL	$ 67,460
NYC	DOL	$135,970
Planning Grant	EDA	$ 50,550

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$171,000	$159,000	$305,000	$562,000	$183,000

MONTANA

NORTHERN CHEYENNE COMMUNITY ACT

P. O. Box 128
Lame Deer, Montana 59043

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 2,900

Description: The 455,000-acre reservation is 110 miles southwest of Billings, and is bordered on the west by the Crow Indian Reservation and on the east by Custer National Forest. The area is popular with fishermen and hunters.

History: The Cheyenne fiercely opposed the encroachment of settlers, and became the object of military persecution. They were taken as prisoners to Oklahoma, but later, Chiefs Little Wolf and Morning Star led them back to Montana. This escape caused enormous loss of life from cold, hunger, and battle casualties. The survivors refused to return to Oklahoma, and in 1884, were given 271,000 acres. This area was expanded to 440,000 acres in 1900.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Most of the tribe's income is from farming and from coal which is mined on the reservation. Oil and gas deposits are known, but are not extracted. Plastic jewelry and upholstered furniture are manufactured on the reservation, and a number of small businesses are Indian-owned. Visitors to the Custer battlefield provide some income for the Cheyenne. The tribe's current land program is to consolidate allotted holdings, purchase non-Indian

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Cheyenne Indian Reservation

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tribe's current land program is to consoli-
date allotted holdings, purchase non-Indian holdings, and discontinue land-leasing to non-Indians. The policy now is to lease family-sized ranch tracts to tribal members.

Family Income: 18.5% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 30%; Female — 31%

Housing: 57% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The CAA's education programs offer opportunities to tribal members of all ages. Three and five year olds attend Head Start and are taught by an 85 percent Indian staff. They have learned to like school so much they sometimes appear on holidays.

About 100 children in grades two through eight benefit from an intensive remedial program which has raised grade level testing by 40 percent. The program includes remedial reading and math, plus guidance and counseling, and is helping to equip reservation children for employment or to continue their education.

With Career Opportunities money, the Northern Cheyenne CAA contracts with Eastern Montana College to conduct on-reservation college courses. The program began with a 16-credit summer

course, but has expanded to a full 45-credit, year-round course. Plans call for offering a summer session of five weeks on the reservation and five weeks on the college campus. Tribal members, many of whom have been out of school for ten or fifteen years, are working toward college degrees through this CAA-initiated project.

An Alcoholism program funded by OEO is reaching people before they start drinking, and is providing for the needs of neglected children. A half-way house for 20 is returning people to normal family and work life.

A Bus Cooperative, established by CAP through an incentive grant, helps workers get to available jobs 40 miles or so from home. Employers who once complained about worker absenteeism have noticed considerable improvement.

More diversified, on-reservation employment is a major CAA goal. The CAA encourages all its components and all other agencies serving Indians to expand their activities and to cooperate with each other.

"It's not always easy to work with other programs," notes one resident worker. "They have their own ways of doing things. But they're changing, and we keep trying to show that we're not building our own kingdom, but truly want everyone to work together."

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 36,045
	NFS	$ 1,702
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 32,258
Cooperative Incentive	OEO	$ 37,410
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 40,212
Environmental Health	OEO	$ 62,085
	NFS	$ 5,741
School-age Education	OEO	$ 51,617
	NFS	$ 3,105

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$159,718
Follow Through	HEW	$ 2,190
Low-Rent Homes	HUD	$360,000
Mainstream	DOL	$ 42,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$469,000	$217,000	$307,000	$279,000	$240,000

MONTANA

ROCKY BOY'S COMMUNITY ACTION AG

Rocky Boy's Route
Box Elder, Montana 59043

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation (Chippewa-Cree Tribe)

Resident Indian Population: 1,500

Description: The Rocky Boy's Reservation — 107,612 acres — is located in the foothills of the Bearpaw Mountains of north-central Montana. The reservation has some grazing land, hay acreage and a small stand of timber.

History: The Rocky Boy's people are descendants of wandering Cree and Chippewa tribes who migrated from the Great Lakes to the northern plains, drifting from town to town in the United States and Canada, until their reservation was established in 1916. The newest and smallest of reservations in Montana and Wyoming, Rocky Boy's land has never been allotted, although some individual use assignments have been made.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Natural resources are limited to grazing and hay lands, a small amount of timber and a most attractive setting. Although the reservation's greatest economic potential may be in tourism, no important tourist routes are nearby.

Family Income: Most families earn less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 47%; Female — 75% (NOTE: more than half the population is under 14 years of age.)

Housing: 40% substandard

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nemployment: Male — 47%; Female — 75% (NOTE: more than half the population is under 14 years of age.)

Iousing: 40% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

In September 1970, the Rocky Boy's Reservation separated itself from the Harve School District and formed its own school district and school board. One elementary school (K-6), is now in operation; a junior high school is expected to open in two years, and future plans call for a high school. Although the movement for a separate school district began a decade before CAP came to the reservation, the project was dormant in 1966. With CAA assistance, the community renewed its efforts and enlisted a private foundation to study and help with plans and applications. A planning grant from HUD, the first such for a reservation in the western United States, was sought and received. CAP provided resources to help the school board organize, and has added supplementary funds to an HEW grant for training programs for school board members and teacher aides. Because the new school includes a kindergarten, the HEW-funded, CAP-administered Head Start can now take children who are four years old.

"People are much more involved in education now," comments an enthusiastic member of the community. "You can actually see the difference in the children's faces and their lively interest in the classroom. Just as important is the realization that reservation people can make their own plans, realize their own dreams. Before these things began to happen, sometimes there would

be 10 to 15 minutes of silence in tribal council meetings. Now everyone has something to say. CAP is moving into the role of a backstopper, and the people are taking the initiative."

CAA staff workers try to combine motivation with each form of assistance. Involvement of tribal members in all aspects of tourism—a bird farm to produce pheasants and wild turkeys is one of the more unusual projects—characterizes present policy and future plans for economic development.

Programs to train tribal leaders for management positions are needed, as are training programs and good employment opportunities for the general reservation labor force.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO	$ 40,838
	NFS	$ 6,458
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 9,189
	NFS	$ 500
Economic Development	OEO	$ 39,852
	NFS	$ 600
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 39,852
	NFS	$ 250
Neighborhood Service Systems	OEO	$ 25,338
	NFS	$ 1,800
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$ 41,347
Mainstream	DOL	$205,790
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 9,500

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$183,000	$184,000	$82,000	$97,000	$211,000

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7,000	$211,000

THE SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE OF NEBRASK COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Route 2
Niobrara, Nebraska 68760

Established: 1971

Participating Community: Santee Sioux Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 300

Description: The reservation is located in Knox County, Nebraska, four miles from Bloomfield and 30 miles from Yankton, South Dakota. The tribal headquarters are located in Niobrara, Nebraska. The reservation totals 5,791 acres.

History: The Santee Sioux were migratory, aggressive, and dependent upon wild game and plant life for their sustenance. They lost most of their warriors in the New Ulm Massacre of 1862, and the following year the remainder of the tribe, made up mostly of old men, women and children, was moved from Minnesota to Crow Creek. In 1866 they were moved again to the present reservation. The Santee Sioux Tribe is organized as a federal corporation; its constitution and by-laws were ratified in 1936. The tribe is governed by a council made up of 12 members who are elected for three-year terms. A chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer are elected from the council's own membership. The tribe, is a member of the Nebraska Inter-Tribal Development Corporation along with the Omaha and Winnebago tribes.

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ebraska Inter-Tribal Development Cor-
on along with the Omaha and Winnebago

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The tribal income comes mainly from leases granted by the tribe. The Santee Reservation is an open reservation and much of the land is leased to non-Indians. The reservation contains several retail stores, a small resort and a gas station, none of them Indian-owned. Some gravel deposits on the reservation are being worked, but large quantities of sand are not.

Family Income: The average family income is $1,995 per year.

Unemployment: Male — 54%; Female — 94%

Housing: 90% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

In the Spring of 1971 the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska was awarded a Program Development grant to establish a Community Action Agency on the reservation.

The grant provides funds for a Program Developer and a Community Worker. Through surveys, these workers will collect and analyze data during the next 12 months on the character and incidence of poverty in the community, and will review and evaluate the relevant activities of existing community agencies.

Based on this study, and with participation of residents in the community and local interested agencies, the Santee Sioux will prepare a community action program proposal designed to administer programs aimed at solving the key problems of poverty. The proposal will be developed with the purpose of filling gaps in the existing services available to the Santee Sioux people as identified in the surveys taken by the program development workers.

The Santee Sioux CAA will become the 68th Indian Community Action Agency.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO in Fiscal Year 1971

Program Development	OEO	$25,000
	NFS	$ 2,232

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NEVADA

INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF NEVADA COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

1995 East Second Street
Reno, Nevada 89502

Established: 1966

Participating Communities: 11 Reservations — Duck Valley, Duckwater, Fallon, Goshute, Fort McDermitt, Moapa, Pyramid Lake, Summit Lake, South Fork, Walker River,
12 Colonies — Battle Mountain, Carson, Dresslerville, El
Ely, Fallon, Las Vegas, Lovelock, Reno-S
Winnemucca, Woodfords, Yerington

Resident Indian Population: 6,681

Description: The 23 Indian Reservations and Colonies associated with the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada are located throughout the entire state; from Duck Valley and Fort McDermitt on the Nevada-Idaho and Nevada-Oregon borders to Las Vegas in the south, and from Goshute on the Nevada-Utah border to Reno on the west. The population of member groups varies from a high of about 1,000 to a low of under 12. Their area varies from a high of over 400,000 acres to a low of 10 acres. Accessibility also varies from some groups located on dirt roads to several that are located on Interstate Highway 80, the main east-west highway between Chicago and San Francisco.

History: The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada was organized on December 7, 1963, when the tribal councils of seven reservations and colonies met to approve a constitution. Since that time, membership has increased to include all 23 Indian groups in the State of Nevada. There are three principal tribes associated with ITC-Nevada: the Washoe, Paiute and Shoshone. The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada presently has its main offices in Reno, Nevada, with some offices located in Carson City, Elko and Fallon.

NCIL OF NEVADA
ON AGENCY

ns — Duck Valley, Duckwater, Fallon, Goshute,
Fort McDermitt, Moapa, Pyramid Lake,
Summit Lake, South Fork, Walker River, Yomba

Battle Mountain, Carson, Dresslerville, Elko,
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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The members of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada have varying economic resources. For the groups in the western part of Nevada, their location is favorable for industrial development to service the coast markets. Reservations and colonies in other areas rely on agriculture, ranching, and mining to provide sources of income. Almost without exception, the location of the reservations and colonies provides unique opportunities for the development of recreation-oriented facilities. Industrial parks have been developed at the Fallon Indian Colony and on the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

Family Income: 68% of all Indian families in Nevada have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 61%; Female — 59%

Housing: 90% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada has two major objectives. The first is to represent member

reservations and colonies in obtaining recognition for the needs of the Nevada Indians. The second is to secure funds which will assist member groups in solving their needs. The success of this approach is evidenced by the number of programs which ITC-Nevada administers.

Through its Community Organization component, ITC-Nevada administers many programs which are funded by federal agencies other than OEO. Among these are: a Neighborhood Youth Corps with 200 enrollees; an Operation Mainstream Program with 12 permanent positions and 75 seasonal positions; a Talent Search Program with three counselors serving 700 11-12th grade Indian students in Nevada; seven Head Start centers with an enrollment of 210 children; a Juvenile Delinquency Prevention program employing 30 staff members, 28 of whom are between the ages of 15 and 21; a Community Health program employing 10 Community Health Representatives; and an Indian General Assistance program providing direct welfare services to approximately 300 Indians throughout the state.

In addition to these above programs, ITC-Nevada successfully sponsors five OEO programs: Emergency Food, Alcoholism, Housing Improvement, Economic Development and VISTA.

First stages of construction on a playground-park, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Reno, Nevada.

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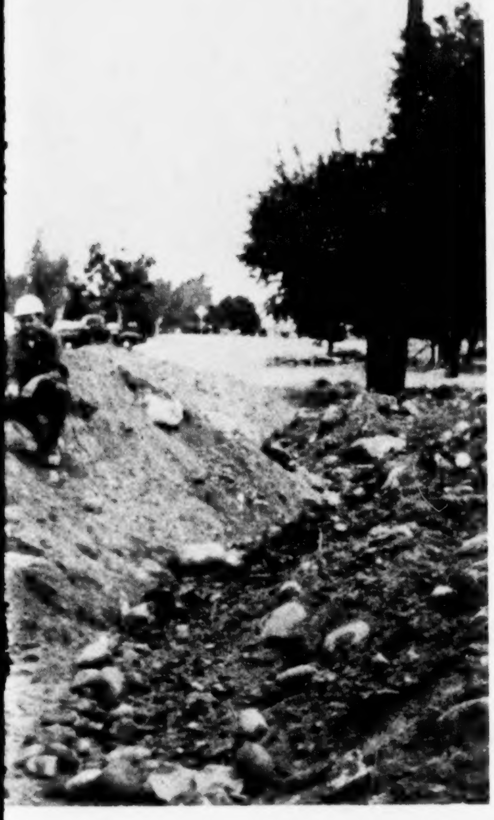

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Reno,

The Emergency Food and Medical Services program has provided a mechanism by which more Nevada Indian people can become certified and eligible for the federal food commodities program. ITC-Nevada is expanding its portion of the program to include providing needed supplemental foods which are not available on the commodities program.

The ITC-Nevada Alcoholism program is providing services directly to 1,500 Indians and reaches an additional 3,000 indirectly. ITC-Nevada staff members are in the process of creating a small detoxification center in Reno, using resources donated by the community. The police department, for instance, will donate management manpower; the City of Reno is providing renovation services for the building; and a local grocery store chain is providing needed construction materials.

The Housing and Work Improvement program last year employed 50 on-the-job trainees working in 100 mutual-help houses in Indian communities throughout the state. Ten of these 50 employees have secured permanent jobs in the construction trade. The program will start again this May, employing 40 trainees.

The Economic Development component of ITC-Nevada has had notable success on several reservations. On the Pyramid Lake Reservation, it helped construct a laundromat which employs three people and provides a needed service facility to the community. At the Fallon Indian Colony, it assisted in the creation of Lance Manufacturing Company, an Indian-owned and managed corporation, which will employ 16 permanent workers in plastics production. At present, an on-the-job training program for Lance Manufacturing is in progress. At Fallon, an initial OEO grant generated approximately $200,000 additional monies from other funding sources. On the Goshute Reservation, ITC-Nevada is helping to develop a welding fabrication plant to employ 10 full-time people. The plant is hoping to draw contracts for manufacturing cattle guards for the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. At the Elko Indian Colony, ITC-Nevada is assisting in the development of an electronic fabrications plant which will employ 16 people when in

full operation. Contracts for producing special sound systems and electronic adaptors for measuring heartbeats are forthcoming.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$115,950 $ 2,000
Community Organization	OEO NFS	$181,380 $ 2,880
Economic Development	OEO NFS	$100,000 $ 9,460
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO NFS	$ 95,000 $ 5,000
Housing and Work Improvement	OEO	$211,236
VISTA	OEO	Living expenses for 6 volunteers
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Alcoholism	HEW	$119,000
Community Health Representatives	PHS	$ 78,000
Economic Development Planners	EDA	$ 44,000
Indian General Assistance	BIA	$300,000
On-the-job Training (Goshute Res.)	Employment Security of Utah	$ 39,000
Operation Mainstream I	DOL NFS	$157,700 $ 20,230
Operation Mainstream II	DOL NFS	$127,900 $ 15,600
Talent Search	HEW	$ 50,000
Title I Program for Stewart Indian School	BIA	$ 39,000
Youth Delinquency Program	HEW	$ 50,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$201,000	$311,000	$353,000	$432,000	$647,000

Housing participants at Carson Indian Co

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Housing participants at Carson Indian Colony — Carson City, Nevada.

NEW MEXICO

EIGHT NORTHERN INDIAN PUEBLOS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Route 1, Box 71
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Established: 1966

Participating Communities: Pueblos of Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Taos, Tesuque

Resident Indian Population: 3,902

Description: The eight pueblos comprise 244,254 acres and are located north and northeast of Santa Fe. The landscape varies dramatically as one ascends from the lower elevation southern pueblos to the northern area pueblos. Tesuque, Nambe, and Pojoaque Pueblos are located on the outskirts of Santa Fe; San Juan, Santa Clara and San Ildefonso Pueblos are farming and grazing communities located outside the town of Espanola. Taos Pueblo, located a mile above sea level, and Picuris Pueblo are located in the mountains of northern New Mexico. All of the pueblos are crossed by both state and U. S. highways, which provide easy access to Santa Fe, where air transportation is available. The Santa Fe Railroad serves most of the area.

History: Many of the pueblos were recognized by the United States government in the Treaty of Hidalgo, signed in 1848. The others were recognized by land grants confirmed by the U. S. after 1848. Ancestry, customs, and language vary with each pueblo.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: A prime resource of the Pueblo Indians is their recreational areas. Range lands provide areas for stock grazing, and there are deposits of minerals, sand and gravel which are now being stockpiled for use in the pueblos' construction company.

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Family Income: 47% of all Pueblo families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 20%; Female — 24%

Housing: 78% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Eight Northern Pueblos CAA has concentrated primarily on expanding job opportunities for pueblo residents. At present, 64 persons are employed in OEO programs and 53 in other federally-funded programs. Fifty-two youngsters receive stipends in CAP's Youth Development program.

CAP brought together eight independent, self-governing pueblos to plan and execute projects for the mutual benefit of all. The most significant accomplishment is a long-range, far-reaching achievement: the Eight Northern Enterprises. This corporate entity was organized to engage in profit-oriented businesses. It is now separate from CAP but continues to work closely with that agency. Eight Northern Enterprises has attained a milestone in the development of good relations between the tribes and the state government.

Eight Northern Enterprises is attacking significant tribal problems: poverty, lack of economic development, unemployment and underemployment. At present, most pueblo residents travel to Los Alamos scientific laboratory to work as janitors or technicians. Eight Northern Enterprises will employ about 100 persons by the end of this summer and hundreds more as the corporation expands. Training grants from OEO and DOL are providing residents with a variety of new skills essential to the growth of the corporation. These skills will be transferable to positions elsewhere.

The scope of the Eight Northern Enterprises is broad: Native Products will stockpile building and decorative materials made from local resources—adobe bricks, pumice, tuffa, tiles, pottery, and art work; Northern Construction Company will begin building houses authorized by the newly established Housing Authority; Northern Maintenance Company will maintain homes built by Northern Construction Company and will contract with BIA for road and irrigation maintenance and erosion control; Northern Tours Company was awarded a contract by the Four Corners Regional Commission to provide Indian-guided tours of the Eight Northern Pueblos and other northern regions of New Mexico (OEO provided funds to train the tour guides); and, finally, the Enterprise will develop a hydroponics complex for the year-round growth of vegetables, nursery stock and flowers. The profits of this entire endeavor will flow back into the pueblo communities.

CAP's multi-faceted approach to economic development utilizes natural and human resources on a local level and helps to preserve the identity, culture, and tradition of the several tribes. The job opportunities, incomes, and services created have changed attitudes and motivated people. There is a new feeling of optimism evident in the communities.

In addition to economic development activities, CAP sponsors a variety of education programs that reach preschoolers, teenagers, and adults. A recent VISTA volunteer assisted in organizing the Tewa Children's Theater, and an all pueblo chorus is being formed. The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities placed student interns with CAP to participate in a variety of pueblo activities, including teaching, recreation, and employment counseling.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 60,000 $ 6,000
Economic Development	OEO	$ 26,280
Neighborhood Center	OEO NFS	$115,514 $ 10,188
School Age Education	OEO NFS	$ 17,400 $ 3,552
Senior Opportunities Services	OEO NFS	$ 40,206 $ 7,360
Vocational Education	OEO	$ 26,280

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (268 children)	HEW NFS	$265,633 $ 58,000
Talent Search	HEW	$ 35,200
Youth Development	HEW	$ 65,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$314,000	$618,000	$693,000	$551,000	$310,000

NEW MEXICO

JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE COMMUNITY

P. O. Box 272
Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,789

Description: Located in north-central New Mexico along the Continental Divide, the reservation is isolated from most transportation routes and facilities. Mountains, pine trees, lakes, and the Navajo River offer an abundant supply of game, fish, and recreational areas. A 7,000 foot elevation dictates a cool climate with heavy rainfall and snowfall. The size of the reservation is 742,343 acres.

History: The reservation was established in 1880, but not fully settled until 1887 after many years of war and imprisonment for members of the tribe. Tribal members today are concerned over the loss of some Indian culture, values, and traditions among younger members of the tribe.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: On the Jicarilla Reservation natural resources are in good supply. They include timber, large deposits of minerals, natural gas and oil, grazing land, a variety of game, and the natural beauty of a land which lends itself to recreational activities. Agriculture has played an important role in the economic life of Jicarilla Apaches, and today cattle grazing sustains many Jicarilla people. Since the tribe's sawmill burned a few years ago, timber has been hauled to mills off the reservation.

Income: 43% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 5%; Female — 39%

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me: 43% of the families have income less
an $3,000 per year

mployment: Male — 5%; Female — 39%

Housing: 40% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Since the beginning of the community action program, unemployment has dropped, especially among women who were able to work when a Day Care facility was opened for the children. Many CAA activities, including CAP Administration, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the economic development of Stone Lake Lodge and recreation area, are helping to alleviate the reservation's irregular employment situation and attitudes. Eighteen people are employed in OEO funded programs, and 54 other CAP administered federal programs. Lack of skilled and professional employment opportunities still cause college-trained youth and skilled workmen to leave the reservation for employment in the cities.

The Mutual-Help Housing project is reducing the number of substandard housing units. A building contractor builds most of the house structure, then Jicarilla family members assist in completing the interior. This year, 65 units were constructed.

The number one health problem on the reservation is alcoholism. Since the inception of CAP, the entire community has become involved in actively combating this problem. About 15 volunteers aid the staff which is working to reach 979 persons for rehabilitation or education. Community involvement is an important feature of all CAA programs on this reservation.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 31,052
	NFS	$ 3,176
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 53,970
	NFS	$ 7,756
Day Care	OEO	$ 5,520
(40 children)	NFS	$ 555

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Economic Development	EDA	$ 968,000
	NFS	$ 194,000
Head Start (40 children)	HEW	$ 55,280
Mutual-Help Housing	HUD	$1,041,427
Neighborhood	DOL	$ 9,000
Youth Corps	NFS	$ 900
Public Health Project	PHS	$ 7,727
	NFS	$ 9,200

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$61,000	$140,000	$78,000	$154,000	$71,000

The Jicarilla Apache Day Care center allows the mothers of 40 reservation children to seek employment outside their homes, knowing that the children are receiving good care at the center.

GRAMS

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NEW MEXICO

MESCALERO APACHE ADVANCED ACTIO

P. O. Box 176
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 2,000

Description: The reservation is located in the south-central part of New Mexico, covering 460,563 acres on both the east and west slopes of the Sacramento mountain range. The summit of Sierra Blanca is 12,003 feet above sea level; the lowest point on the reservation is 5,450 feet. These elevations contribute to a cold, but not severe, winter and a relatively mild summer. Numerous streams, grazing areas, and a plentiful supply of timber create the landscape. The reservation is reached by U. S. Highway 70, and by air and rail transportation about 30 miles away.

History: An Executive Order of 1873 set aside lands for the "Mescalero Apache Indians and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon." In later years, Lipan Apaches were moved from Northwest Chihuahua, Mexico, to Mescalero land, then the Chiricahua and Warm Springs bands of Apaches were moved there after long years of imprisonment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The Apache Indians were hunters and warriors who roamed throughout the entire Southwest. Often, they returned to the "White Mountain," Sierra Blanca, to refresh their spirits. This sacred mountain of the Mescalero Apaches continues to dominate the topography of the reservation and much of its economic activity.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber sales are the primary source of income for the reservation.

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conomic Resources: Timber sales are the primary source of income for the reservation. Other major sources of income and employment are the tribe's cattle industry (6,000 herefords), and the Sierra Blanca Ski Resort, one of the largest and best developed ski areas in the Southwest. Other recreational areas provide fishing and camping for a growing number of reservation visitors. A $2 million, 4,000-acre industrial park is newly developed on the reservation and two industries have already located there.

Family Income: 70% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 30%; Female — 60%

Housing: 20% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Mescalero Apache Tribe was one of the first tribes to be designated as an Advanced Action Agency to receive OEO funds to provide their own training and technical assistance through consultant and contract services.

Since the Mescalero Advanced Action Agency was created, there have been major changes on the reservation—physically, economically and attitudinally. Physically, older homes on the reservation have been renovated, and those that did not have running water are now serviced. Many community facilities have been constructed, including a service station, shops, and a three-acre community center with tribal offices.

Economically, the reservation's future is brightening. Many Mescalero Apaches are now employed in local industries which include the building trades, tourism (Sierra Blanca Ski Resort and other recreational sites), heavy equipment operation and the Mescalero National Fish Hatchery (one in a chain of 91 such hatcheries operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife). Other Mescalero residents have found jobs with the tribe's various preschool and youth educational programs; and a Day Care Center, operated by AAA, is allowing the mothers of small children to work, helping to increase family income. In addition, over 50 persons are participating in OEO-funded training courses in recreational development, home improvement, and special education skills. Many of the economic projects which are now flourishing on the reservation were begun with the aid of OEO and EDA funding.

Although poverty, unemployment, hunger and lack of medical attention are still severe problems on the reservation, an attitude of optimism about their future has developed among many Mescalero Apaches. Youth are being encouraged, through the School Age Education program, to attend college; adults are learning new skills to prepare them for jobs on the reservation; and, industries are showing interest in locating in the tribe's new industrial park.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Community Organization	OEO	$32,250
	NFS	$ 1,900
Emergency Food & Medical Services (pending)	OEO	$61,019
	NFS	$ 1,900
Housing Services I	OEO	$51,593
Housing Services II	OEO	$60,095
	NFS	$20,000
Recreation Area Development and Training	OEO	$99,976
	NFS	$32,400
Recreation Resources Development	OEO	$12,460
	NFS	$ 1,840
School Age Education	OEO	$27,910
General Technical Assistance (AAA)	OEO	$20,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Day Care (pending) (40 children)	HEW	$23,396
	NFS	$ 4,480
Head Start (40 children)	HEW	$39,111
	NFS	$ 3,105

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$26,000	$184,000	$245,000	$276,000	$249,000

NEW MEXICO

PUEBLO OF ACOMA COMMUNITY ACTIO

P. O. Box 67
San Fidel, New Mexico 87049

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Pueblo of Acoma

Resident Indian Population: 2,900

Description: The Pueblo of Acoma is located in a valley over a mile above sea level, and 65 miles to the west of Albuquerque. Within the pueblo's boundaries, there are 243,130 acres of rangeland and farmland, the latter poorly developed because of an ancient irrigation system badly in need of modernization. The Rio San Jose flows through the reservation, its water resource shared with the Pueblo of Laguna. Pueblo of Acoma is connected to Albuquerque on the east and to Grants and Gallup on the west by Interstate 40 (U. S. Route 66).

History: Coronado first met the Acomas in 1540 at "Sky City," the name given the pueblo because of its situation on a 350-foot mesa overlooking the surrounding fields. It is believed that the site has been continuously inhabited for over 1,000 years. The Acoma's original Spanish land grant of 1689 was confirmed by the United States government in 1858. Most Acomas have moved down from Sky City to McCartys, Acomita, Anzac, and Old Acoma villages to be closer to their farmland.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Much of the reservation's economy is developed for pueblo consumption. In 1969, the median Acoma family income was less than $500 per year. The Acomas have always farmed and continue to do so today—for subsistence—but their ancient irrigation system is outdated. The people have developed a written plan to improve this system, which is located on both

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prove this system, which is located on both sides of the Rio San Jose. In addition to farming, Acoma land is well-suited to grazing use. Small deposits of clay, obsidian, and coal bring income to the pueblo. The tribe has a very limited income, most of which comes from tourism.

Family Income: 86% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 66%; Female — 19%

Housing: 70% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Neighborhood Service Center is the focal point of CAA activities and is often the busiest area in the pueblo. Acomas have exhibited great enthusiasm for the CAA's education (preschool through adult), economic improvement, and health programs. Participation often exceeds the number of people the programs are equipped to serve. CAP's alcoholism program now reaches one-third of the reservation's known alcoholics.

Because the pueblo's economy centers around farming and stock grazing, many of the CAA programs are concerned with improving these resources. Proposals for comprehensive range maintenance, soil conservation, and irrigation modernization have been developed through CAP and are presently being discussed with various agencies.

Irrigation repair is especially important since current water shortages are slowing the development of farming, new housing, and even the

constuction of a multi-purpose community facility, which will serve as an employment processing center and a retail outlet for the many and varied arts and crafts created by Acoma Indian people.

CAP's Direct Employment program provides jobs for Acomas (including summer college students) in the areas of range improvement, irrigation repair, experimental farm development, and building construction and repair. OEO-funded programs employ 61 persons and other federally-assisted programs, 14 persons. There are 70 young adults participating in an NYC program funded by DOL.

The Acomas choose to retain their traditional economy and many of their traditional customs. They are particularly concerned that their young, while adjusting to the English language and a public school setting, do not "sacrifice their Indian heritage."

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$ 34,555
Direct Employment	OEO NFS	$ 70,809 $ 12,917
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 36,992
Neighborhood Services Center	OEO NFS	$ 87,546 $ 9,298

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (60 children)	HEW NFS	$ 35,477 $ 7,077
Multi-Purpose Community Facility	EDA NFS	$200,000 $ 50,000
Mutual Self-Help Housing	HUD	$601,400
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 29,732

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$57,000	$98,000	$102,000	$99,000	$190,000

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NEW MEXICO

PUEBLO OF ISLETA COMMUNITY ACTIO

P. O. Box 316
Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico 87022

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Pueblo of Isleta

Resident Indian Population: 3,100

Description: Located 20 minutes south of Albuquerque, the 210,937 acre reservation is crossed by three state highways and is close to air and railroad transportation. The reservation is an excellent recreation area located in a valley with a good supply of water and timber.

History: The Pueblo was visited by Coronado as early as 1540. In 1858, the United States confirmed the Spanish land grant made to the Isleta Indians. Further grants and purchases have greatly increased the size of the reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation's proximity to Albuquerque offers tribal members easy access to this employment center. At the same time, residents of Albuquerque have only a short drive to the reservation's well-developed recreational facilities. Mineral deposits add to tribal income, as does the sale of pottery and cloth made by skilled tribal craftsmen.

Family Income: 53% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 48%; Female — 52%

Housing: 95% substandard

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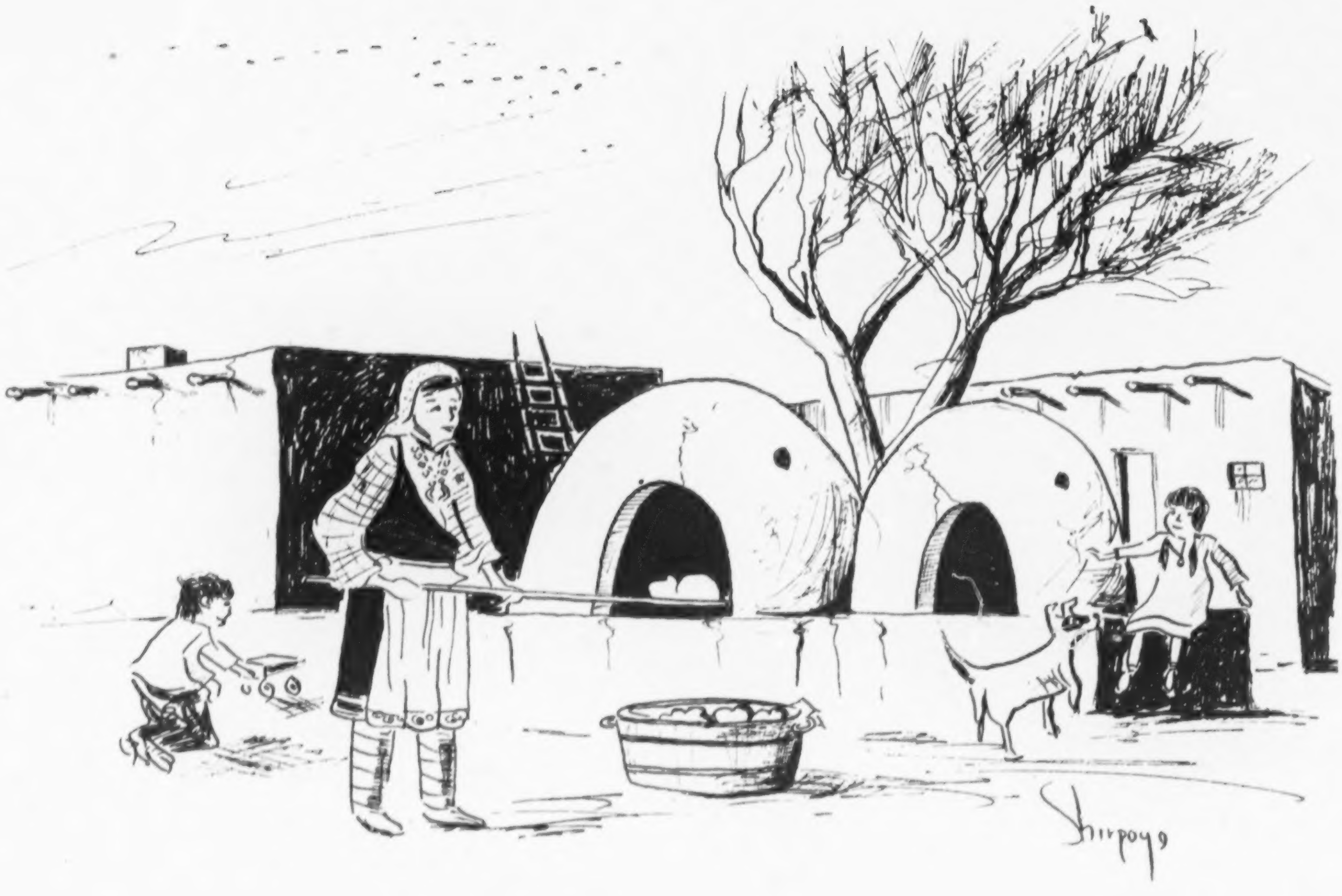
THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Isleta CAA is providing guidance to economic development activities, the major area of concern for the tribal government. Local industry is being promoted; for example, a tribally-built community center is partially leased to an electronics assembly plant that provides jobs to Isleta Indians. In addition, the location of the reservation makes it an excellent vacation resource for Albuquerque residents and other tourists. The tribally-owned and operated Isleta Parks and Recreation Area is just seven miles from the city.

Since CAP was begun, the level of employment has increased and has greatly contributed to a boost in self-confidence for Pueblo of Isleta people. There is a strong feeling of self-determination; and more Isleta people are now actively participating in tribal affairs.

CAP also participates in the administration of other federally-funded programs sponsored by the All Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico and the Eight Northern Counties Commission. These programs include a Concentrated Employment Program and Neighborhood Youth Corps. OEO-funded programs are employing 17 people, and other federally funded programs directly administered by CAP employ 11 people.



The Pueblo of Isleta was recently host to the first major conference ever to be held on an Indian reservation. Over 60 representatives of federal, state, and local agencies participated in "The Isleta Conference," held January 26-27, 1971. The conference was designed to inform and coordinate the activities of all governmental agencies with regard to Indian programs. The Pueblo of Isleta provided meeting facilities, meals, transportation, and entertained with traditional Indian dances. The success of this conference may lead to future meetings being held at Isleta.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Conduct and Administration	OEO	$24,588
	NFS	$ 2,656
Direct Employment	OEO	$65,354
	NFS	$ 6,535

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$64,304
(80 children)	NFS	$ 6,430

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$69,000	$210,000	$140,000	$210,000	$77,000

NEW MEXICO

PUEBLO OF LAGUNA COMMUNITY ACTI

P. O. Box 223
Laguna, New Mexico 87026

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Pueblo of Laguna

Resident Indian Population: 5,086

Description: Located in west-central New Mexico between Albuquerque and Grants, the reservation is a land of arid valleys and high plateaus. The irrigation potential of the Rio San Jose and Rio Paquate has not been developed. Most of the 485,000 acres are tribally-owned.

History: The Pueblo of Laguna dates back to the late 1600's. At that time, the Spanish government presented the tribal governor with a cane as a sign of the tribe's independence. After the defeat of Spain, the United States government took control of the area. President Lincoln later presented the tribal governor with a silver-tipped cane as a sign of the good faith of the United States government. These canes still pass from the tribal governor to his successor.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The primary resources of the area are rich deposits of sandstone and other materials which are excellent for building, interior decoration, and landscaping. Cattle grazing provides some tribal income.

Family Income: 52% of the families have income of less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 15%; Female — 22%

Housing: 96% substandard

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Pueblo of Laguna has adapted many programs to fit the particular natural resources of the reservation. Sandstone and other potential building material deposits (including marble) are resources for the tribally-owned and operated rock quarry, the Laguna Rock Enterprise. As this corporation was formed, leadership qualities were developed, and tribal income and employment has increased. Currently, two OEO-funded programs are contributing to the growth and promotion of the enterprise. They are the Direct Employment and Economic Development programs, which provide training and employment in the rock quarry operation.

Though Pueblo of Laguna is attempting to meet severe employment needs by developing this enterprise, other economic activities must also be promoted. Under discussion now is the reservation's potential for tourism. A dam site, recreational lake, motel and other recreational facilities are being proposed.

All OEO-funded programs administered by the CAA employ 62 persons; other federally assisted programs employ 29 persons; the Neighborhood Youth Corps employs 130 on a part-time basis.

The reservation faces social, as well as economic, problems. Alcoholism is one such social and health problem which is now being treated on a voluntary basis. No funds are available to the

program; thus, alcoholics travel to the nearby Pueblo of Acoma for meetings or rehabilitation.

Most housing on the reservation is poor and greatly in need of renovation. A Housing Service program, funded by OEO, is working to meet the housing needs of Laguna families, particularly the elderly. It also provides employment and adult basic education opportunities.

There is much concern for the education of Laguna children, especially preschoolers who do not speak English. The Head Start program operates to overcome the language barrier which so often puts Indian children far behind in their education. One hundred and twenty (120) children are now attending Head Start. A day care center is still needed to enable the mothers of young children to obtain employment in the local electronics plant.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Community Organization	OEO	$ 19,251
	NFS	$ 5,122
Direct Employment	OEO	$ 50,000
	NFS	$ 7,894
Economic Development	OEO	$ 78,639
	NFS	$ 18,390
Housing Services	OEO	$ 65,726
	NFS	$ 5,980

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representative	PHS	$ 70,234
Head Start	HEW	$112,692
	NFS	$ 16,844
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 73,010

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$334,000	$354,000	$237,000	$261,000	$143,000

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The CAA's housing services program is renovating pueblo housing and providing employment training for workers.

Housing services workers prepare building materials for housing renovation.

NEW MEXICO

PUEBLO OF ZUNI ADVANCED ACTION A

P. O. Box 368
Zuni, New Mexico 87327

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Pueblo of Zuni

Resident Indian Population: 6,100

Description: The 406,967 acre reservation is located on the border between New Mexico and Arizona, 40 miles from the City of Gallup. State Highway 53 passes east-west through the reservation, and State Highway 32 runs north-south. Several lakes offering good fishing are located on the reservation, and good hunting is available. The Zuni River flows across the reservation. Once a valuable source of domestic water supply, it is now being considered for development as a recreational resource.

History: Coronado first met the Zunis in his search for the "Seven Cities of Cibola." Halona, or present-day Zuni, has been occupied since 1692. The Treaty of Hidalgo, signed in 1848, brought the land under the trust of the United States government. Zunis have always been village dwellers, agriculturists, and experts in arts and crafts.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The Zuni Reservation has many archeological and natural recreational sites which encourage tourists to visit the area. A primary resource of the reservation is the meticulous skill of Zuni people in arts and crafts. Their stone inlay and silver designs are among the finest of Indian jewelry. Zuni people have also pursued industrial development on the reservation and are now involved in many enterprises. An industrial park, abutting State Highway 53, the shortest route between Phoenix and Albuquerque, is located on the reservation.

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ocated on the reservation.

Family Income: 75% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 35%; Female — 39%

Housing: 43% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Originally designated by OEO as an Advanced Action Agency, with funds to contract for training and technical assistance, Zuni is now the focus of a five-year program in self-government authorized by Congress. The "Zuni Plan" is a comprehensive development plan for the Zuni people through which federal, state, local and private agencies participate. AAA activities are now part of the overall Zuni organization designed to "effectively work toward the achievement of (Zuni) goals on a continuing basis." These goals are to increase individual income to a level comparable with that of the average American through the creation of permanent employment opportunities on and near the reservation, to enhance educational opportunity suited to community needs, and to improve living conditions in the pueblo. Fourteen governmental agencies are participating in 43 separate projects to further Zuni goals and objectives. Funding for Zuni projects is shown as a separate item in each agency's budget.

Many programs begun by the AAA are contributing to the fulfillment of the Zuni Plan. Head Start is breaking the language barrier for Zuni children; Industrial Development is promoting tourism on the reservation and has developed

several on-going industries; Community Health Representatives are helping combat the extensive health problems of Zuni people by informing them of medical services available to them and providing transportation to those services.

Zuni achievements are extensive, but the gap between the standard of living for Zuni people and for other Americans is still great. The Zuni Plan is a comprehensive effort to close this gap.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

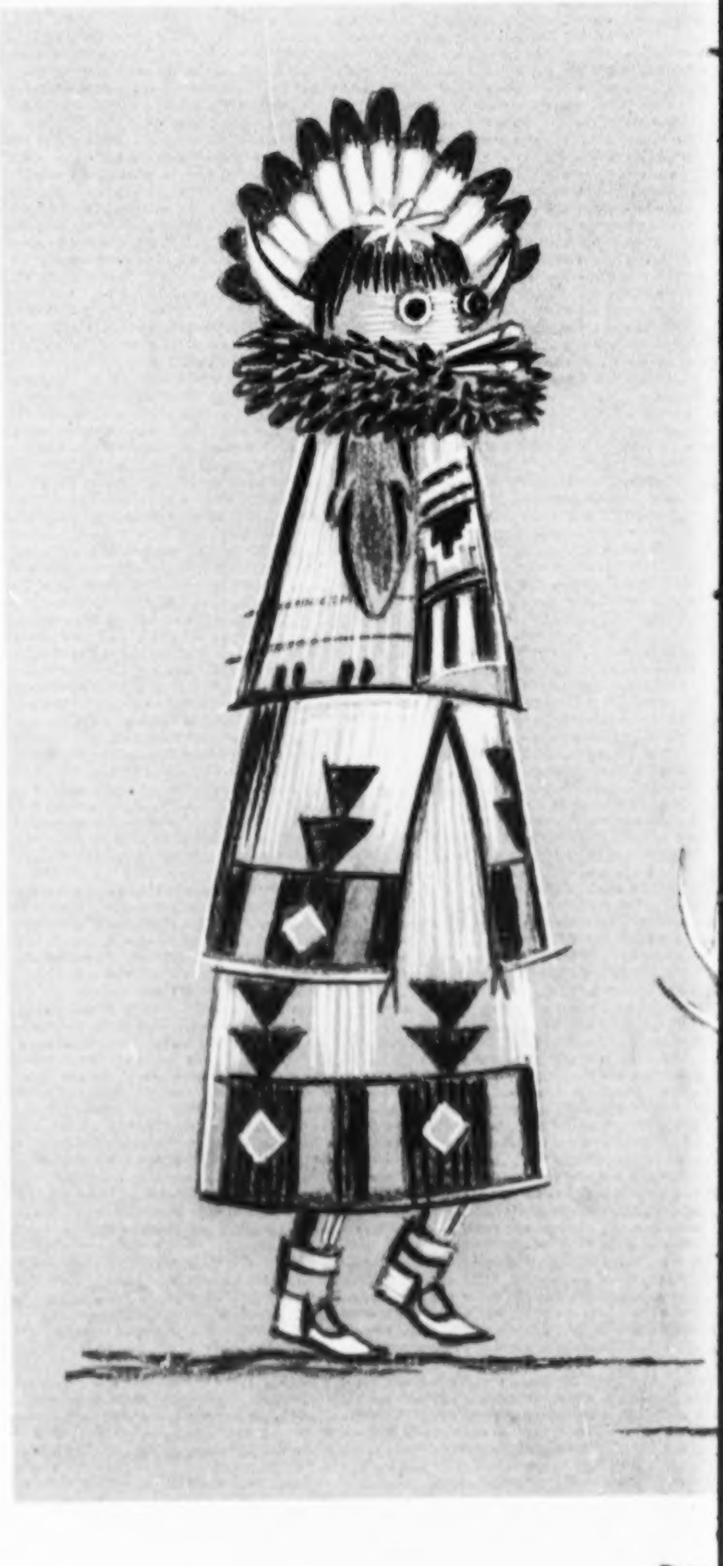
Funded by OEO

Conduct and Administration	OEO NFS	$14,000 $ 1,400
Game and Fish	OEO NFS	$20,403 $ 2,266
Industrial Development	OEO NFS	$46,000 $ 6,000
Stream Beautification	OEO NFS	$25,799 $ 2,866

(The federal budget for Zuni Pueblo is derived from 14 separate agencies including OEO.)

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$341,000	$121,000	$249,000	$212,000	$153,000



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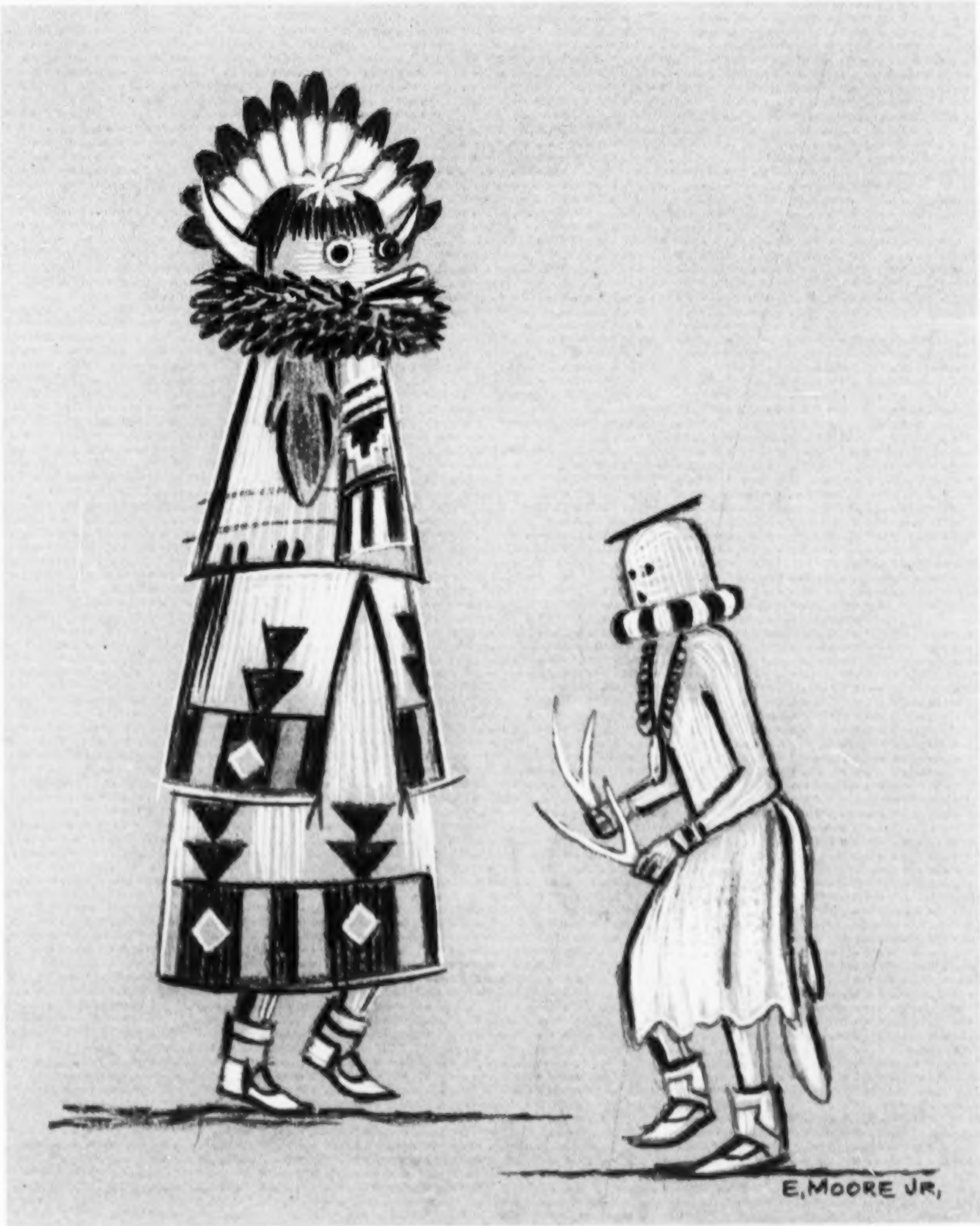

NEW MEXICO

SANDOVAL COUNTY INDIAN PUEBLOS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 578
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Established: 1966

Participating Communities:	Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, Sandia, San Felipe, Santa Ana, and Zia
Resident Indian Population:	5,500

Description: These six pueblos are located in north-central New Mexico, north of Albuquerque, primarily along the Rio Grande and the Jemez River. Interstate 25, running north-south, provides easy access to both Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The 340,626 acres cover an arid, mountainous region with low shrubs and some timber.

History: The Pueblos of Sandoval County have been located on the same sites for over 700 years. Treaties were first signed with the Spanish, then with the United States in the 1840's. Historic tribal water rights on the Rio Grande are currently being disputed with the United States government by the San Felipe Pueblo and an adjoining reservation, Santo Domingo. The Pueblo of Santa Ana is actually two pueblos, one for work and living, and the other for traditional ceremonies. Zia Pueblo's sun symbol is the official symbol on the flag of the state of New Mexico, and Pulitzer prize-winning poet, M. Scott Momaday ("House Made of Dawn"), was born in Jemez Pueblo. Sandia Pueblo, at the foot of the Sandia Mountains, owns the land that houses the base of the world's longest tramway; and Cochiti Pueblo is one of the few Indian tribes to receive congressional authorization to lease land on a 99-year basis for the development of a planned recreation city.

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Social and Economic Resources

Economic Resources: The primary resource of the pueblos is the handicraft skills of the Pueblo people. Their pottery, cloth and basket-weaving, drum-making, and beadwork are well known. Sandia Indian Industries employs many Pueblo Indians. The land lease for the development of a planned recreation city, which will house 50,000 persons, is bringing revenue to Cochiti Pueblo.

Family Income: 69% of the Pueblo families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 32%; Female — 47%

Housing: 28% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The six pueblos of Sandoval County decided in 1966 to collectively cooperate with OEO and other federal agency programs. By joining their forces, the larger pueblos were able to strengthen the voice of the smaller pueblos, and together, all have lent their strength and wisdom to each other. CAP is governed by a board composed of the six tribal governors and two tribal council members from each pueblo.

Many programs have been sponsored by CAP to make social services available to the residents of

the Pueblos of Sandoval County. Though the CAA intends to continue offering these services, a new emphasis on economic resource development is now planned. Activities of the CAA have encouraged people to pursue and accomplish their goals. By providing the opportunity for pueblo residents to do things by and for themselves, CAP has persuaded other governmental agencies to offer that same opportunity. An attitude of self-reliance is considered an accomplishment of the program.

Many CAA-administered social services are funded by OEO: Vocational Training, Alcoholism, Neighborhood Center, and Home Management. These programs train or employ about 132 persons. Through Vocational Training, 90 persons are being trained in all production phases of metal fabrication for Sandia Indian Industries. This type of local industry, which provides employment for large numbers of Indians, will be promoted by CAP, along with recreation development.

The proper education of Pueblo children is an important goal of CAP. Tutoring services and other activities for local youth is one of the major activities of the Neighborhood Center. Training is also provided to 500 women in skills for home management.

The Pueblos of Sandoval County participate in programs sponsored by the All Pueblo Council of New Mexico. This organization is a confederation of the 19 pueblos in the state and works to improve the welfare of all Pueblo Indians, and to construct 358 new housing units for pueblo residents of Sandoval County. A Neighborhood Youth Corps program and a Concentrated Employment Program are council programs in which the CAA participates.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 40,000 $ 4,800
Emergency Food and Medical Services	OEO	$ 25,000
Home Management	OEO NFS	$ 39,000 $ 4,320
Neighborhood Center	OEO NFS	$103,000 $ 4,563
Vocational Training	OEO	$ 69,706

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start (196 children)	HEW NFS	$243,000 $ 6,440
Public Service Centers	DOL	$ 20,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$357,000	$659,000	$388,000	$442,000	$142,000

NEW MEXICO

SANTO DOMINGO COMMUNITY ACTION AG

Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico 87052

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Pueblo of Santo Domingo

Resident Indian Population: 2,300

Description: The reservation is located in north-central New Mexico, between Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Though there is a sufficient water supply on the 69,260-acre reservation, proper equipment for irrigation from the Rio Grande is lacking. Therefore, only a small section of the land is used for farming. The railroad stops less than two miles from the reservation; air transportation is about 40 miles away.

History: The present pueblo was established in 1700 after the Spanish Land Grant was made in 1689. In 1864, the United States government again granted the land to the Santo Domingo Indians. The people have maintained many of their traditional customs and their dress.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation has few natural resources, except for the Rio Grande which has not been fully utilized for crop irrigation due to the lack of proper equipment. Timber resources are not accessible. Many of the Santo Domingo people are skilled jewelers and silversmiths.

Family Income: 80% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 60%

Housing: 90% substandard

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THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The CAP program concentrates on developing employment opportunities on the reservation. Many tribal members are discouraged from traveling to the employment centers in Albuquerque and Santa Fe because each city is over 40 miles away. Transportation is poor, and many Santo Domingo people do not speak English. Isolation from non-Indian communities also affects the education of Santo Domingo children. Many are unable to speak English when they enter public school. Therefore, a primary effort of Head Start is to teach the 80 Head Start children English. Parent support for the program is high.

Tribally-owned businesses are the preferable solution to the unemployment problem. Housing renovation and construction provides training and employment to many Santo Domingo men. Two OEO-funded programs, Direct Employment and Special Impact, employ 46 persons in the building trades and have contributed to the renovation or construction of housing, a Head Start building, and other community facilities. A total of 52 persons are employed in OEO-funded programs, and 22 persons are employed in other CAA-administered and federally funded programs.

In addition, the CAA participates in programs funded by the All Pueblo Council of New Mexico. One of these programs will provide 50 new housing units this year. The Council's Neighborhood

Youth Corps and Concentrated Employment program also train and employ Santo Domingo youth and adults.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Conduct and Administration	OEO	$40,665
	NFS	$ 2,634
Direct Employment	OEO	$44,335
	NFS	$ 1,350
Special Impact	OEO	$50,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representative	PHS	$34,000
Head Start	HEW	$90,999
Security Guards (American Aspen Co.)	SBA	$27,456
Special Impact (Joint Program)	BIA	materials

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$182,000	$270,000	$195,000	$237,000	$135,000

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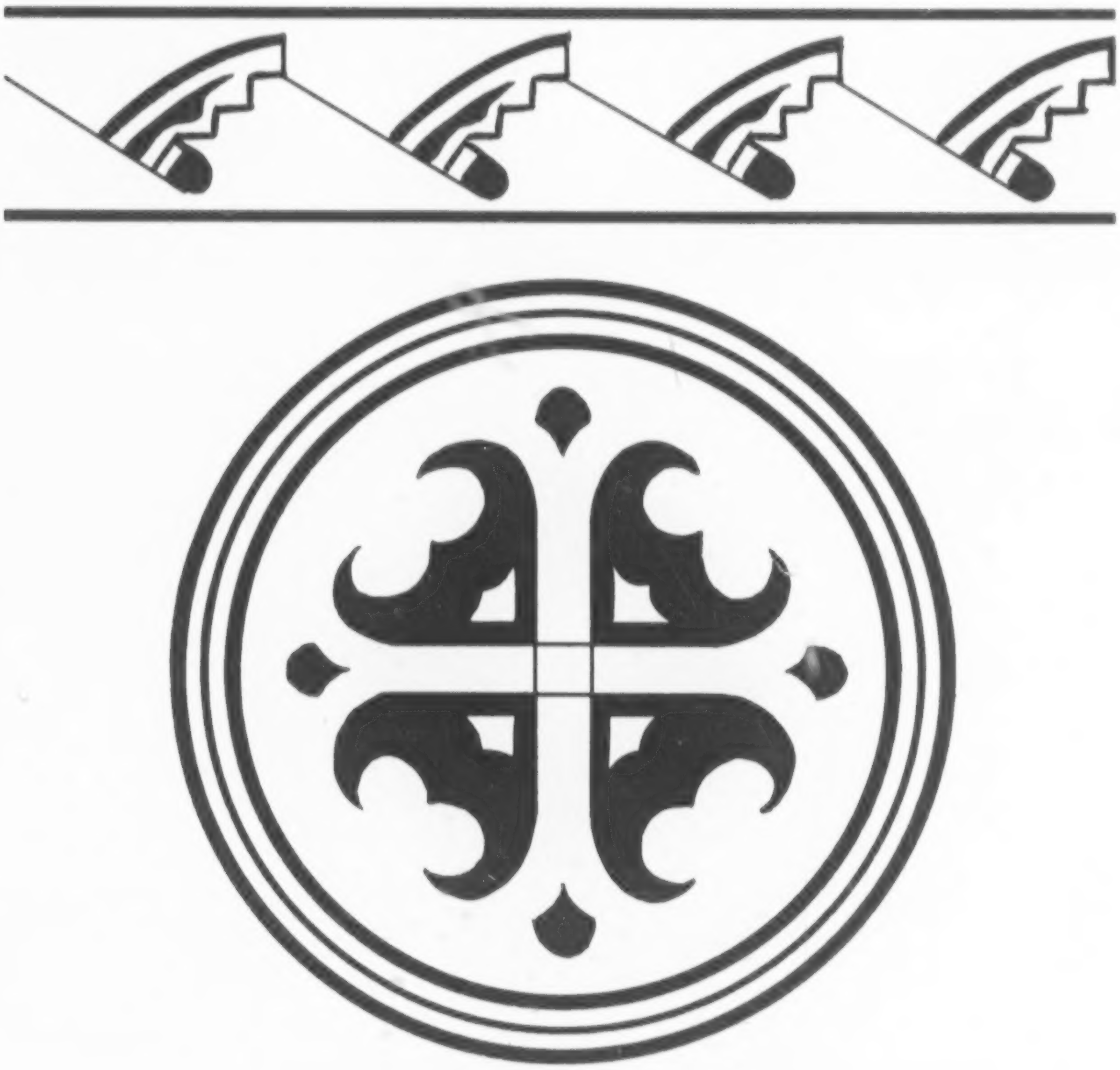

NEW YORK

SENECA NATION COMMUNITY ACTION A

Box 61
Irving, New York 14081

Established: 1969

Participating Communities: Allegany and Cattaraugus Indian Reservations

Resident Indian Population: 3,203

Description: The two reservations of the Seneca Nation are 30 miles apart. Allegany, 30,469 acres, is in western New York State south of Buffalo and near the Pennsylvania border. Cattaraugus, 21,680 acres, also in western New York, is 30 miles from Buffalo.

History: The 1774 Pickering Treaty established boundaries for the Seneca Nation and created the reservations. As required in the terms of the treaty, New York still pays the tribe an annual amount of cloth and cash. All reservation land is tribally-owned, but may not be sold without the consent of the U. S. government. About 32% of the Allegany Reservation is leased on a 99-year basis due to expire in 1991. Sizeable acreage has been taken over from both reservations for highways, railroads, and utilities. The Kinzua Dam and Reservoir, largest east of the Mississippi, removed some 10,000 acres from the Allegany Reservation.
The Seneca Nation was part of the powerful Iroquois League formed in the mid-1500's. The League's form of federated government was an important model for writers of the U. S. Constitution.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Most of the tribal income comes from sand and gravel sales for the construction of new highways, also a source of employment for tribal members. The Seneca Industrial Park is located on the

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ource of employment for tribal members.
The Seneca Industrial Park is located on the Cattaraugus Reservation. New York State is responsible for providing education, health care, welfare, and legal protection for members of the Seneca Nation.

Family Income: Nearly 50% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Approximately 30% of the work force is unemployed

Housing: 43.2% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Seneca Nation Community Action Agency coordinates social services, but focuses on economic development. Working closely with the tribal industrial committee to promote the Seneca Industrial Park, CAP has produced and distributed a brochure explaining the advantages of the park. To ensure maximum benefits to tribal members, CAP also works with prospective clients in employment recruiting and in setting up job training courses and helps tribal members apply for SBA loans.

Another CAA undertaking related to individual and tribal economic growth is a comprehensive survey of the labor market on the reservations and in the surrounding area. The survey has accumulated information about the number of workers available and their skills and potential trainability.

CAP prepared a proposal to HUD for funds to build a neighborhood multipurpose facility on the Allegany Reservation. If the proposal is accepted, funds will be assigned to the Seneca Nation for design and construction of the building.

The Seneca Nation CAA is working to secure additional medical services for the reservations from the New York State Department of Health, and has already developed a free dental clinic on one reservation. Some $5,000 worth of equipment was donated by a private company, and the state provides one dentist. CAP is seeking money to buy supplies for one year, then hopes to turn the project over to another agency.

Residents of the reservations eligible for medicare and medicaid prefer to stay near their homes to receive treatment, and the county health agency operates a clinic two half days each week. The CAA is working to have this service expanded.

CAP's future plans include an alcoholism counseling project and other health services. The greatest problem, however, is unemployment, and the CAA will continue to complement efforts of the Seneca Nation government to develop new sources of jobs and the training programs that will enable workers to fill these jobs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Community Organization	OEO	$68,234
	NFS	$ 6,174

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
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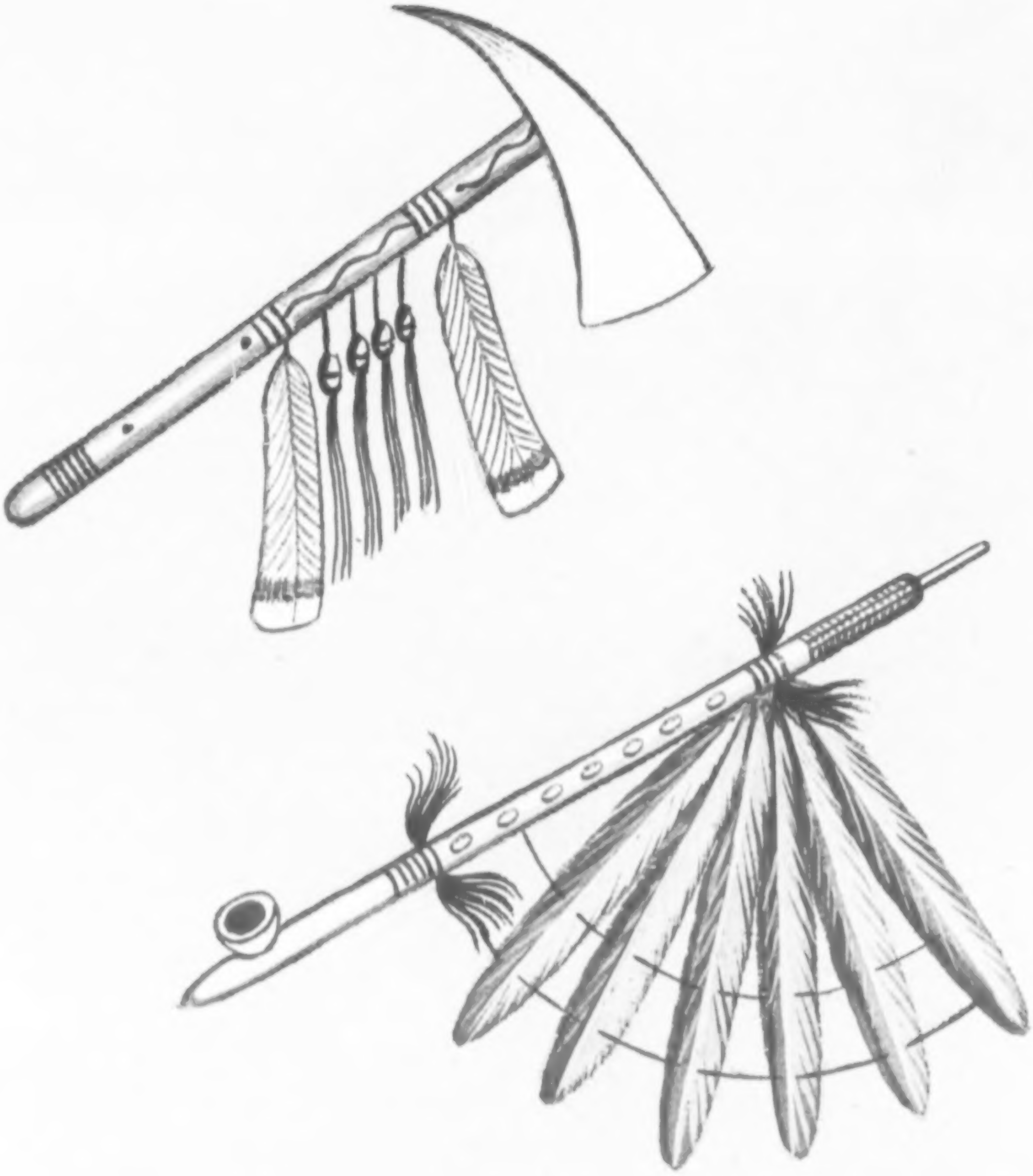

NORTH CAROLINA

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 427
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Cherokee Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 6,000

Description: The 56,573-acre Cherokee Reservation is 56 miles from Ashville in the southwestern part of North Carolina. Highways 19 and 441 pass east-west through the reservation, and the route is popular with travelers because of the scenic beauty.

History: The Cherokees, a powerful Iroquois Tribe, at one time controlled 50,000 square miles in the southwest Appalachian Mountains, an area comparable in size to the present State of New York. Wars with the U. S. government from about 1820 on resulted in a forced removal of the tribe to Oklahoma in 1835. The march caused the death of approximately 6,000 of the 18,000 Cherokees who began the journey, and was named the "Trail of Tears." Some of the survivors of the wars with the government refused to move west of the Mississippi. Since 1889, the Eastern Band of Cherokees has operated its tribal government under a North Carolina State Charter.

One of the most famous of all Indians, Sequoya, invented the Cherokee alphabet and developed a written language for his people.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Both tribal and individual income is derived from forestry and business. The tribe owns the Boundary Tree Lodge and Motel. The Cherokee Historical Association owns and operates the Oconaluf-

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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Both tribal and individual income is derived from forestry and business. The tribe owns the Boundary Tree Lodge and Motel. The Cherokee Historical Association owns and operates the Oconaluftee Indian Village and Historical Pageant. The pageant, "Unto These Hills," dramatizes tribal history, and attracts many visitors throughout each summer. A Cherokee Museum and an annual Cherokee Fair also are reservation attractions.

Income: 80% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 68%; Female — 73%

Housing: 67% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Eastern Band of Cherokee CAA has become an important catalyst in the community for mobilizing new resources for social action. The staff considers its role as one of demonstration, and prefers to turn program operation over to other agencies as soon as demonstration is completed.

Strengthening the tribal government through leadership and management training is a continuing CAA function. A recently achieved goal is a program that provides funds directly to the tribal government to assist it in analyzing current governmental interests and in expanding its capability to manage its own affairs.

Reliable transportation is a major need on the Cherokee Reservation, and the CAA is engaged in pulling together resources that can solve this

Donald Vann-66

problem and at the same time demonstrate that local government can support and manage public transportation.

In addition to the training activities related to the transportation project, the CAA administers a combined Head Start and Public Service Careers program, a combined Consumer Education and Emergency Food & Medical Services program, and economic development and planning programs.

The Consumer Education and the Emergency Food & Medical Services programs combine to provide nutrition-oriented education to community residents. Supplementary foods are provided for people with diet related illnesses. The doctors write dietary prescriptions which patients take to the CAA and exchange for written vouchers. The vouchers are used to obtain the prescribed food at the reservation cooperative store. The cooperative subsequently bills the CAA. The system helps people learn the essentials of a balanced diet. A record-keeping system that indicates, via computer, individual and group buying habits provides useful information for nutrition education. Eighty to 90 percent of the reservation population benefits from the Consumer Education and Emergency Foods programs.

Participation in all CAA programs is high, and support is mounting for the general education thrust that the CAA is working to stimulate. The average level of education is now 6th or 7th grade, with very few completing high school. Lack of adequate educational and employment opportunities contribute to an out-migration of potential tribal leaders. A change in this situation is the foremost Cherokee CAA goal.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Consumer Education	OEO NFS	$ 50,000 $ 1,412
Direct Employment	OEO	$ 75,000
Economic Development	OEO	$ 20,000
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 70,990
Home Improvement	OEO	$ 38,000
Incentive Grant	OEO	$ 15,288
Neighborhood Service Centers	OEO	$ 42,199

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$138,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$597,000	$350,000	$270,000	$262,000	$264,000

NORTH DAKOTA

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION A

Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335

Established: Re-established 1970 (previous program ran from 1966-68)

Participating Community: Fort Totten Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,933

Description: Devils Lake Reservation is located in northeast North Dakota, 13 miles south of the City of Devils Lake (population 10,000). The reservation's original size included 244,000 acres. Eighty percent of that original acreage has been sold, a fact which results in a scattering of Indian-owned lands.

History: The people of the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation are mainly from the Sioux bands of Sisseton and Wahpeton. The reservation was established in 1872 and today has an acreage of 48,400 acres, almost all of which is allotted.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The land base of the reservation is fertile and good for agricultural development, but the checkerboard landownership pattern makes it difficult to establish an economical unit in any agricultural enterprise. The small acreage of available grazing land is idle and does not bring any income to the tribe or to the individual Indian owners. The tribe has plans for developing an economy based on recreation and tourism. Two main highways pass through the area, and the reservation includes a large lake. Based on these assets, the tribal council is making plans to stock the lake with fish, and build a marina and tourist cottages. Plans are also being made
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Family Income:
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Unemployment:

Housing: 75%

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SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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Family Income: 74% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 80%; Female — 93%

Housing: 75% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Devils Lake Community Action Agency has recently been re-established after a year's dormancy. Special emphasis is presently being given to providing educational training to reservation residents. Through a Public Service Careers program, CAP has arranged for the training of 25 people. These participants will attend one semester at the nearby Lake Region Junior College where they will take courses varying from bookkeeping to counseling techniques to economic development. They will also participate in on-the-job training. Trainees will eventually administer the new programs which the tribe is developing.

In addition, CAA has established an Emergency Food program which will go into operation in the next few months. Staff members are also working on a business and resource cooperative, one of the main goals of which will be to unite reser-

vation residents to cooperatively farm land parcels which are too small to be farmed individually.

In the future, CAP will continue to work toward alleviating the reservation's severe unemployment problems. It is hoped that the Public Service Careers program can be expanded to help meet the reservation's employment training needs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Business Resource Cooperative	OEO NFS	$ 65,420 $ 2,100
Community Organization	OEO	$ 69,687
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$105,630

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Public Service Careers	DOL	$100,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$183,000	$160,000	$215,000	—0—	$24,000

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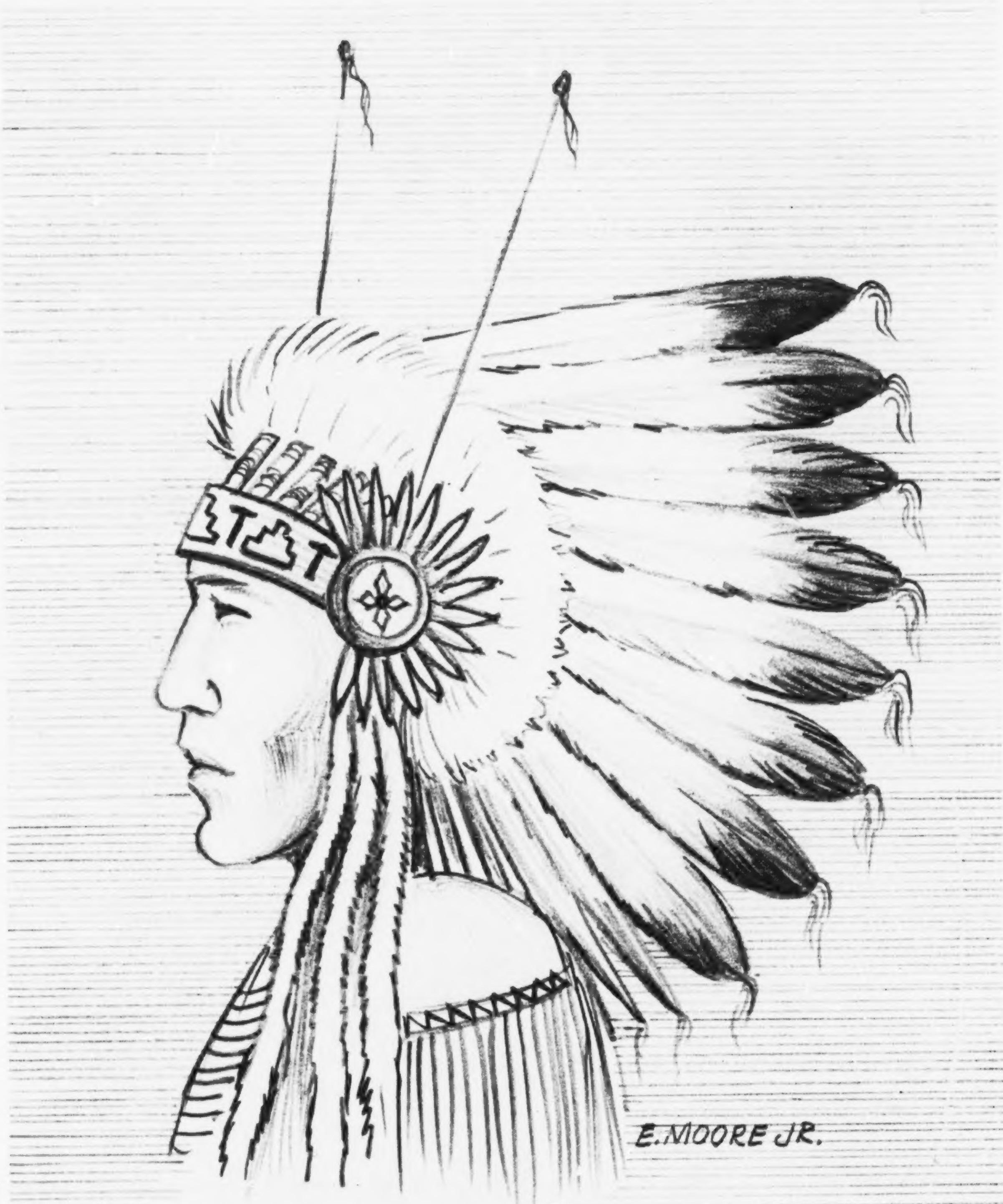


NORTH DAKOTA

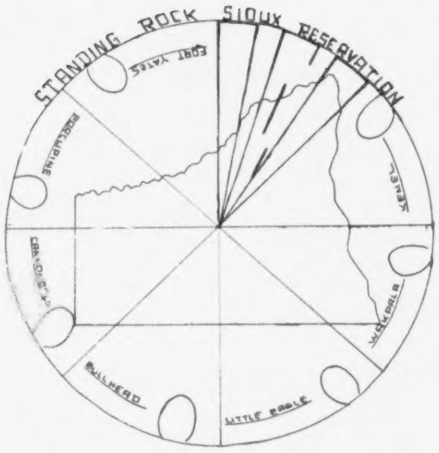
STANDING ROCK SIOUX COMMUNITY ACT

Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 4,712



Description: The 847,799 acre Standing Rock Reservation is located astride the state border of central North Dakota and South Dakota. The reservation is bounded on the north by the Cannonball River, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the south by the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. The reservation is composed of rolling prairie, suitable for grazing.

History: In 1889, Standing Rock Reservation was created from land set aside in 1868 as the original Great Sioux Reservation. The membership of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe consists primarily of Yankton Sioux and the Upper Brule band of Teton Sioux. The traditional economy of both groups was based on a nomadic, hunting existence, although the Yankton division did engage in some agriculture. The reservation's economy today is based on grazing.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major income source, both tribally and individually, is from stock-raising or grazing leases. There has been some oil exploration. A few small industries have been enticed to locate on or near the reservation. In addition, the newly created (1960) Oahe reservoir on the Missouri River offers some potential for tourism and recreational development.

Family Income: 56% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

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SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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Income: 56% of the families have in- less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male—39%; Female—25%. Over 525 people on the reservation are unemployed.

Housing: 45% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Standing Rock AAA has been designated an Advanced Action Agency and has been funded to provide its own training and technical assistance in accordance with the long-range OEO Indian Division plan to make such assistance the responsibility of the local tribe. An example of Standing Rock's eligibility for designation as an Advanced Action Agency is its use of Incentive Grant funds to develop the Standing Rock Industries Community Development Corporation. The projects planned and administered by this corporation are: (1) a recreational complex which will include a motel, shops, camping area, and boat ramps on the Oahe reservoir; (2) an Indian Arts & Crafts Center; (3) expansion of a leather crafts plant; (4) development of a small irrigation project for raising winter feed for cattle; and, (5) construction of a shopping center at Ft. Yates, the reservation headquarters.

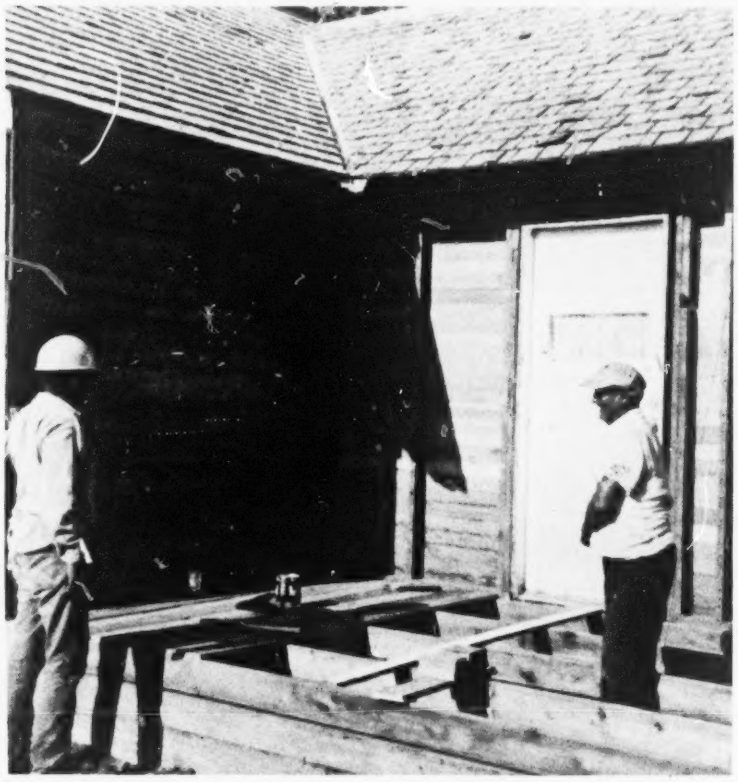
This program, in conjunction with the tribe's 30-year plan, is sound evidence of the ability of the Standing Rock Tribe to make long-range plans for total reservation development.

The most significant accomplishment of the community action program on the Standing Rock

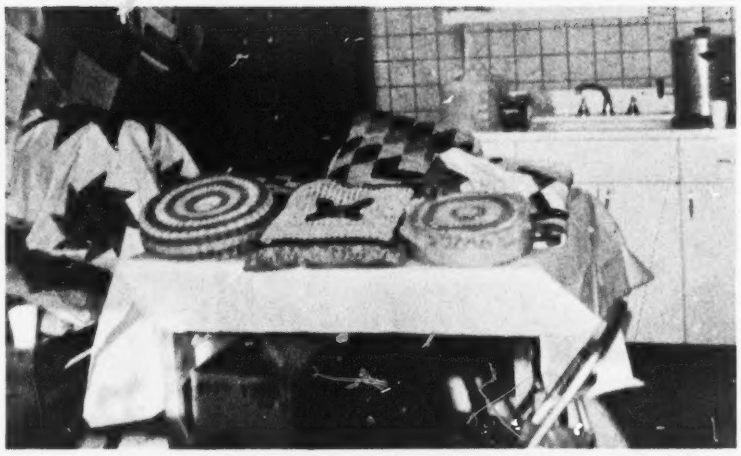
Reservation has been the positive change in attitude of the Indian people there. Reservation residents now favor an opportunity to plan and manage their own programs for social and economic development.

The Standing Rock advanced action program currently administers eight program accounts funded by OEO. These programs have directly resulted in 70 jobs and provide job training, housing assistance, emergency services, and counseling. The AAA's education programs have stimulated the adult population to upgrade their education and skill levels.

The Standing Rock AAA is gearing its future programs to a 30-Year Master Plan adopted by the tribe for the development and utilization of reservation resources. This master plan is aimed particularly at solving the reservation's most pressing problems of lack of jobs, lack of education, and social disorganization.



Standing Rock residents work on home improvement project.



Craftwork made by reservation residents is exhibited.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 55,240 $ 5,727
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 20,000
Career Opportunities	OEO	$ 65,819
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO NFS	$ 79,853 $ 1,200
Home Improvement	OEO	$ 95,438
Manpower	OEO	$ 14,910
Modular Assistance	OEO	$ 20,000
Neighborhood Centers	OEO NFS	$ 69,415 $ 12,928

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representatives	PHS	$ 58,446
Head Start	HEW NFS	$354,355 $ 51,402
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 54,750
In-School	NFS	$ 8,190
Out-of-School	DOL NFS	$ 71,220 $ 12,140
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$ 57,000
Public Service Careers	DOL	$ 29,777

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$485,000	$752,000	$557,000	$713,000	$401,000

NORTH DAKOTA

THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES COMMUNITY ACT

Box 605
New Town, North Dakota 58763

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 7,340

Description: The Three Affiliated Tribes include the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikaree Indians who reside on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in western North Dakota. The area is divided by the Missouri River and by the Garrison Reservoir, which have fragmented the reservation into several districts causing serious economic and social problems. The reservation has a total of 830,936 acres, with 376,590 acres allotted.

History: The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikaree Tribes were a sedentary hunting and agricultural people who were settled along the Missouri River in what is now southern North Dakota and northern South Dakota. The Mandan and Hidatsa are of Siouan language stock and the Arikaree of Caddoan language stock. In 1837, the population of the three tribes was severely reduced by a smallpox epidemic. The reservation was established in 1871 by an executive order.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation's basic income is from stock-raising and grazing leases. Oil, clay, and lignite deposits are present, but are not currently being developed. There are few industries or small businesses on the reservation. The location of Garrison Reservoir on the reservation, while causing severe community dislocation, does offer good potential for tourism and recreational development.

Family Income:
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Unemployment:

Housing: 60%

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Social and Economic Information

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Family Income: 84% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 80%; Female — 42%

Housing: 60% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The community action program has provided opportunities for the Three Affiliated Tribes to retain, or regain, qualified and experienced individuals who might otherwise have been lost to the tribe had not CAP been able to provide them employment on the reservation. CAP has caused reservation residents to become aware of their capabilities to influence the formulation and direction of policies affecting their lives. CAP also has assisted the people in gaining their expressed desires for improved benefits and living conditions on the reservation. The ready availability of volunteer services has helped CAP to be successful.

CAP currently administers four programs funded by OEO. These programs provide a broad range of community and social services, and directly result in the full-time employment of 74 workers. CAA projects have improved services from law enforcement, health, and employment agencies. There also has been a great improvement in housing and sanitation facilities since CAP's creation.

One of the major future plans of the CAA is to develop and begin operation of a transportation

system to the five segments of the reservation on a regularly scheduled basis. Beyond that, CAP intends to continue to improve delivery of essential services to residents, to locate and create employment, and to improve the substandard housing on the reservations.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 39,500 $ 2,300
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 40,000
Cooperatives	OEO NFS	$181,000 $ 4,100
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 50,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW NFS	$158,783 $ 1,200

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$354,000	$271,000	$273,000	$132,000	$109,000

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000	$109,000

NORTH DAKOTA

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Box 1 B
Belcourt, North Dakota 58316

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 7,467

Description: Turtle Mountain Reservation is located in extreme north-central North Dakota near the Canadian border. The reservation proper is 6 miles by 12 miles in area, although there are tribal and allotted lands outside the main reservation. Total acreage is 70,240 acres, half of which is allotted. The land is generally low and rolling with scattered turtle-backed hills, from which the reservation derives its name.

History: The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest tribes in North America. The Chippewa have been at peace with the U. S. government since a treaty was signed in 1815. Their reservation was created by an 1892 agreement between the tribe and the United States.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The total tribal income is estimated to be $15,000, derived mostly from land leases and fishing licenses. The Langer Jewel Bearing plant at Rolla, North Dakota, provides most of the reservation's limited employment possibilities. The plant employs 130 people, 90% of whom are Indians. Some reservation residents are employed in government sponsored programs. There are 15 small retail and service stores in Belcourt which are owned by Indians. Turtle Mountain's scenic landscape with

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Family Income: 45
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Housing: 54.5% su

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Family Income: 45% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 74%; Female — 53%

Housing: 54.5% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Turtle Mountain CAA administers nine OEO-funded programs and one HEW program. The OEO-funded programs have resulted in the direct employment of approximately 70 residents while the others employ about 40. Combined, the programs provide essential services in the areas of housing, education, health, and employment.

The most significant accomplishments of the Turtle Mountain CAA have been in the area of attitudes. There has been a positive change in the attitude of the people toward the responsibilities of federal and state agencies; and, in turn, a more cooperative attitude has developed on the part of the agencies toward the people. By its example, the CAA has instilled in other agencies the philosophy of working with the people, not merely for them.

CAA health aides assist with heart screening program in local schools.

CAA health and nutrition aides experiment with commodity food products.

More specific activities of the CAA which have had conspicuous success are remedial education, health education, and adult education. Turtle Mountain's Adult Basic Education program has shifted its training focus from general to immediately practical skills. Courses are being offered in typing, office machines, and shorthand. Response, in the form of applications for enrollment, has exceeded expectations. Health education has been particularly successful in encouraging the use of health facilities. Health practices have been improved, and transportation to medical facilities for diagnosis and treatment are being provided. The health program's success has been derived from CAP's operation of a health information clearing house using community field workers to contact residents on a person-to-person basis.

The specific problems which the community continues to face include unemployment, extreme physical and social isolation, inadequate education, land fractionation, poor housing, and health and nutrition problems. In order to solve these problems, CAP plans to continue its efforts, in cooperation with other agencies. CAP will continue to design new services and new ideas to eliminate poverty. Proposals for Emergency Food and Public Services Careers programs have been submitted.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO NFS	$ 66,143 $ 20,160
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ 24,452 $ 638
Community Organization	OEO	$ 25,890
Environmental Health	OEO NFS	$ 50,000 $ 8,480
Housing Services	OEO	$ 10,680
Manpower	OEO	$ 12,869
Other Health Services	OEO	$ 79,081
Remedial Education	OEO	$ 92,623
School Age Education	OEO	$ 9,288

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$232,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$1,456,000	$1,048,000	$579,000	$519,000	$376,000

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGR

Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity
Rural Development Programs
55 Constitution Avenue
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Established: 1968

Participating Communities: 11 counties in eastern Oklahoma

Resident Indian Population: 20,000

Description and History: There are no Indian reservations in Oklahoma, but an estimated 100,000 members of some 60 tribes are scattered throughout the state with a rural concentration of Cherokees and Choctaws living in 11 eastern counties. Some Oklahomans apparently believe there is no "Indian problem." In reality, the lack of organized services and a united voice has made life very difficult for the Indians of Oklahoma.

The story of Oklahoma and the Indian is one of the saddest in American history. After the Louisiana Purchase, the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes of the Southeast were forced to march to Oklahoma on what became known as the "Trail of Tears." Treaties were signed promising Indian ownership and control of eastern Oklahoma; the land was not to become part of any state or territory of the United States. Those who survived the move settled into the new area, established a legislative system, schools, and courts—institutions which had earlier won them the title: "The Five Civilized Tribes."

During the War Between the States, certain factions of the tribes fought with the Confederacy, and after the war, earlier treaties were suspended. Still, the "removal to Oklahoma" continued, and Indians from all parts of the country were brought there in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1907, over the objections of the Indians, Oklahoma became a state.

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Unused to private ownership of land, the Indians of eastern Oklahoma gradually lost to settlers 96% of their land. Nineteen million acres were reduced to 700,000—all that remains today.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Before the OIO's Rural Development Programs began in the area, scarcely ten Indian-owned businesses existed. Resources include scrub forest (thought worthless before OIO/RDP project), and some land suitable for certain agricultural enterprises.

Family Income: A 1964 survey of Cherokee families revealed that not one had a total annual income of more than $3,000. A similar study of 2,384 Choctaw families found that 86% had less than $3,000 annual income. In both tribal groups, the largest percentile fell below $1,000 in annual family income.

Unemployment: Far higher for Indians than for any other racial group in Oklahoma

Housing: Large percentage substandard

OIO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

An OEO community action research and demonstration grant in the fall of 1968 enabled Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity to implement its

plan for rural development in the eastern part of the state. Beginning with 10 counties, the program added one more in the current year. OIO believes that if Indian people are to survive in Oklahoma without reservations, they must have "control of the economic situations that most vitally affect their daily existence." But before the work of developing sources of jobs or Indian-owned businesses could begin, the new OIO/RDP staff had to overcome the severe apathy of the target population toward community organizations.

Major employment projects begun with OIO/RDP assistance include a brick manufacturing company, a hog raising enterprise, and woodcutting and charcoal operations. A total of 13 projects have been started. All have shown excellent growth. Food-buying clubs continue to organize.

In addition to the 25 OIO/RDP administrative and field personnel, the staff includes an attorney, business economists, an animal husbandry specialist and two project coordinators trained in management and accounting. A VISTA attorney and a VISTA volunteer specializing in Small Business Administration loans supplement the staff's efforts.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO (Fiscal Years 1969-1971)

Economic Development (Research & Demonstration)	$1,136,022

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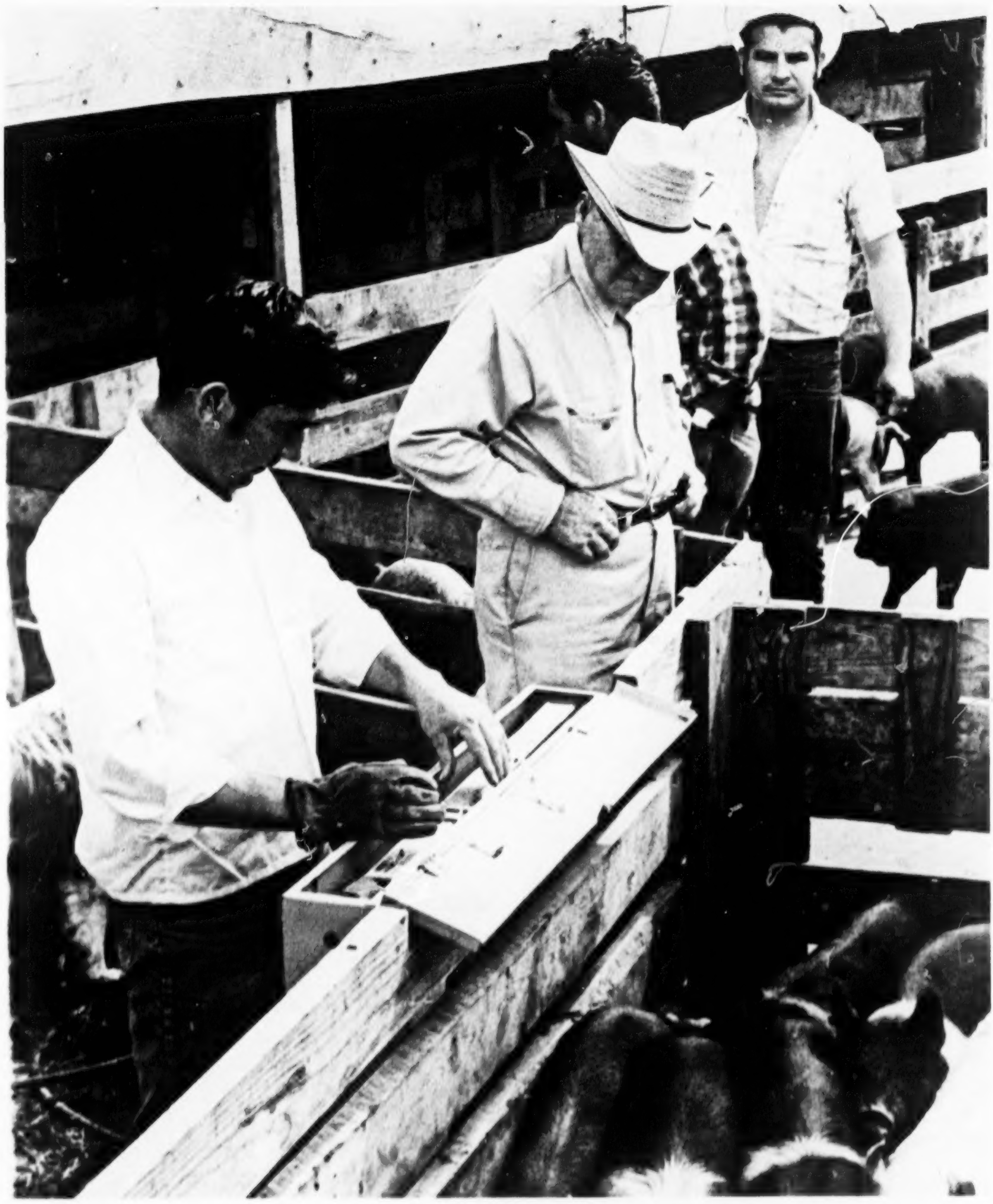

Weight of their pigs tells Indian members of the Lost City Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., to sell now or continue the feeding a few days more.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX COMMUNITY A

Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 4,232

Description: The Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation is located in north-central South Dakota. It is bounded on the north by the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the south by the Cheyenne River. The opening of the area to non-Indian settlement during the early 1900's has resulted in considerable non-Indian holdings on the periphery of the reservation. The total reservation area is 1,419,499 acres with 911,467 acres being held by the tribe. The land base is rolling prairie, chiefly suitable for grazing.

History: The Cheyenne River Reservation was formed by an 1889 Act of Congress out of the Great Sioux Reservation. It had an original size of 2,700,000 acres. Membership in the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe is primarily of the Sans Arc, Minneconjou, Blackfcot, and Two Kettle bands of the Teton Sioux. Like other Sioux, the Cheyenne River Sioux were part of a nomadic, hunting culture.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The annual tribal income is approximately $450,000, derived mostly from land leasing and the tribe's cattle industry. Some lignite coal and gravel deposits are being mined, and recent oil exploration has shown considerable promise for economic development. The tribe owns and operates a number of enterprises including a supermarket, a stock sales pavilion, a beef herd enterprise, some sheep shearing, a

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R SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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ng a supermarket, a stock sales pavilion, a
beef herd enterprise, some sheep shearing, a gas station, two laundromats, and a telephone company. Industry is being sought to locate on or near the reservation. The eastern part of the reservation fronts on the Oahe Reservoir, which promises excellent recreational and tourism development. With the assistance of EDA, plans have been started for the creation of an industrial park for the reservation.

Family Income: 65% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 37%; Female — 22%

Housing: 80% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Since its creation, CAP's most significant general accomplishment has been the shift of attitude of the reservation community toward the program. When CAP first advertised its staff positions, very few people were interested in applying to work for the program; in fact there were not enough applicants to staff the CAA. Recently, 80 openings for staff positions were advertised and 1,500 people applied. This is a numerical reflection of the community's increased confidence and participation in CAP. It also reflects, in the opinion of the program staff, an increased desire to find employment when positions are available.

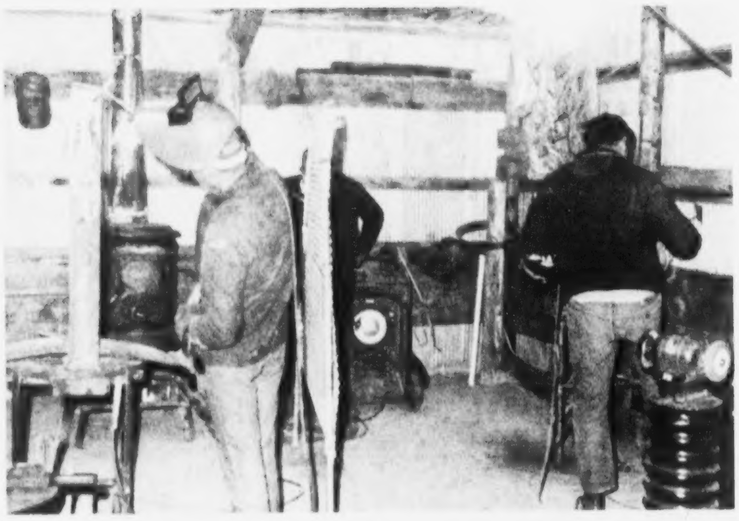
CAP's two most successful programs are its Health program and Occupational Training. The Health program employs 15 health aides and one

Christmas dinner at the Cheyenne River Sioux old age manor.

counselor. The aides have been particularly successful in community outreach work, training community residents in health habits and utilization of available health facilities and resources. The counselor makes health assistance referrals and provides transportation to treatment locations. Increased health awareness on the part of the reservation population has, for example, resulted in an increase of 25 percent in identification and treatment of diabetics.

CAP's training programs have concentrated on providing training in occupations related to reservation economic activities, real or potential. Classes have trained 35 carpenters, 18 sheep shearers, and 34 office workers. In these classes, participation requests have always exceeded available training slots.

CAP has developed a 20-point program of goals and priorities for its future activities. In this program CAP intends to give special attention to: career development for both Head Start and CAA staff; Community Health programs covering prenatal and infant care, reactivation of an alcoholism program, and creation of a mental health association, sanitary water education and pest control services, and a supplementary food program geared to 1,000 people per month; broadening and expansion of the Head Start program; creating a senior citizens recreational club and assigning eight aides to the reservation elderly to help haul water, cut wood, and bank houses for winter weather; and to creating a personal resources service to provide legal aid and consumer education to the community.



Welding trainees in adult education class.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO NFS	$ 54,432 $ 11,760
Consumer Action	OEO NFS	$ 19,986 $ 3,030
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO NFS	$ 50,000 $ 1,464
General Services	OEO NFS	$ 47,702 $ 2,715
Job Development	OEO NFS	$ 13,140 $ 1,332
Other Health	OEO NFS	$ 47,702 $ 2,972
Senior Opportunity Services	OEO NFS	$ 49,385 $ 1,923
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW NFS	$182,984 $ 19,209
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$394,320
Operation Mainstream	DOL NFS	$281,980 $ 35,850

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$543,000	$698,000	$421,000	$450,000	$415,000

SOUTH DAKOTA

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 598
Ft. Thompson, South Dakota 57339

Established: 1965

Participating Communities: Crow Creek Sioux Reservation and Lower Brule Sioux Reservation

Resident Population: 1,731

Description: The Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations are located in central South Dakota astride the Missouri River—Lower Brule on the west and Crow Creek on the east. They are approximately 60 miles south of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota. Parts of both reservations have been inundated by two Missouri River reservoirs formed by the construction of the Fort Randall Dam, many miles to the south, and the Big Bend Dam on the reservations. The Lower Brule Reservation is primarily hilly plains, suitable for grazing. Crow Creek is similar, although more farming is practiced. The Crow Creek Reservation includes 123,531 acres and the Lower Brule includes 114,219.

History: The Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations were created by an Act of Congress out of the Great Sioux Reservation established by the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868. The membership of the Lower Brule Reservation is composed primarily of a division of the Brule band of Teton Sioux and the Crow Creek band of the Yankton Sioux. While both groups were principally a nomadic, hunting people, the Yankton Tribe tended to be more settled and agricultural.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major income source and economic base for both reservations are their cattle industry and grazing leases. Limited farming and farm leasing form part of
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ACTION AGENCY

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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major income source and economic base for both reservations are their cattle industry and grazing leases. Limited farming and farm leasing form part of the Crow Creek economy. Some small industry has located on the reservations but this has no substantial impact on the economy. Both reservations enjoy a shoreline on the Lake Sharpe Reservoir, created by the Big Bend Dam; this location offers great hopes for recreational development. An industrial park has been developed on the Lower Brule Reservation which provides employment opportunities for reservation residents.

Family Income: 69% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 64%; Female — 34%

Housing: 56% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The community action program on the Crow Creek and Lower Brule reservations has had major impact on the way of life of the Indian people living there. Most significant has been the awakening of the people to their own potential in directing the solutions to their problems. They have been made aware that a better life is obtainable. Now they want more and are working for it.

In a more specific way, the CAA program has had both a direct and indirect effect on the progress which is evident on the reservation. CAP is administering a highly successful Head Start program, now funded by HEW. CAP has been

responsible for the construction of five neighborhood centers on the reservation and provided the stimulus for the construction of 250 new homes. In terms of economic and job development, CAP played a major role in bringing about the establishment of a commercial center on the Crow Creek Reservation which will employ from 75 to 100 persons.

CAP feels that it faces two major problems. One is the general lack of employment opportunity and the lack of skilled workmen to fill those jobs that do exist. Secondly, one-half of the labor force on the reservation are women who must work to live, but who do not have available care for dependent children.

In meeting the specific and overall problems and obstacles to a better life on the two reservations, CAP is planning for the future by embarking on a major restructuring of total reservation programs in terms of administration, funding, and community participation. The intent of the restructuring is to bring about real community participation in the planning and setting of priorities for CAP. There will be a decentralization of programs and policy making to the community level. In this restructuring, the CAA will stress the development of leadership, particularly among the youth.

One of the new homes being constructed on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation.

NYC workers constructing Crow Creek-Lower Brule rodeo and pow-wow grounds.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 27,933
	NFS	$ 5,050
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 25,000
Neighborhood Services	OEO	$ 75,755
	NFS	$ 3,048

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW	$ 97,779
	NFS	$ 11,680
NYC	DOL	$169,140
	NFS	$ 19,360

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$196,000	$370,000	$334,000	$225,000	$159,000

SOUTH DAKOTA

OGLALA SIOUX COMMUNITY ACTION AGEN

Box 379
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 11,151

Description: The Oglala or Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is located in southwestern South Dakota on the Nebraska border. The White River flows northeasterly across a portion of the reservation and forms a part of the northern boundary. Rapid City, the state's largest city, is about 75 miles northwest of the reservation. The land base is primarily rolling, broken prairie with "bad land" areas in the north and pine-timbered hills in the northwest. The total acreage of the reservation is 1,461,320, the majority of which is allotted.

History: The Pine Ridge Reservation, formerly called Red Cloud's Agency, was created by an 1889 Act of Congress out of the Great Sioux Reservation. Pine Ridge Reservation is, and was, the home of the Oglala band of the Teton Sioux and includes the site of the infamous Wounded Knee Massacre. As were the rest of the Teton Sioux, the Oglala Sioux were part of a nomadic hunter-warrior culture whose economic base was the buffalo.

Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: The tribal income is approximately $300,000 derived mostly from land leases. With the inclusion of grazing leases, the cattle industry forms the economic base of the reservation. There is little, if any, farming. The reservation has initiated a 20-acre industrial park within the city limits of Pine Ridge. The Sunbell Corporation of Albuquerque is already leasing acreage in this park.

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Family Income: 71% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 58%; Female — 29%

Housing: 60% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Oglala Sioux CAA operates six programs funded by OEO and administers five programs funded from other sources. The objectives of the CAA in administering these programs is to raise the living standards of the reservation by promoting better health care, more jobs, better housing, and better education in the school systems.

The most significant general accomplishment of CAP has been encouraging the people to have a greater voice in matters which affect the reservation community. CAP has encouraged residents to express their needs and desires to governmental agencies, specifically in the areas of education and health services. For this purpose CAP has developed, on the reservation, school boards, cooperatives, planning commissions, a land use corporation and district councils.

CAP was instrumental in starting a Moccasin Factory, employing 160 people in the tribal industrial park. The company is named Pine Ridge Products and is a division of the Sunbell Corporation of Albuquerque. CAP is presently involved in the organization of four crafts cooperatives on the reservation. Members of the co-ops will produce bead work, quilts and other hand crafts to

be sold in another CAA-developed, tribally-owned enterprise at the Badlands National Monument.

The CAA has also worked in the organization and initiation of the Pine Ridge Community College. This project has required the formation of a College Board (involving the community), recruitment and accreditation of local resource people as instructors, development of a curriculum, and the commitment of classroom space. There are presently 250 people enrolled at the college with an anticipated target enrollment of 400. The faculty consists of 23 part-time and three full-time instructors. There are 31 courses being given, including office skills, business administration, management, and Indian culture and language. At present the college does not use or anticipate using a central campus. Classes are moved to the communities which the college seeks to serve and from which it intends to recruit students. Local facilities are used as classroom space.

The many problems of most Indian reservations still afflict the Oglala Sioux. These include unemployment, poor education, water shortage, isolation, land fractionation, inadequate transportation and housing, and lack of adequate financing. The Oglala Sioux CAA in striving to meet these problems will continue to work at the local community level by developing sound community organization and leadership.

Oglala Sioux high school students work at school's radio station.

NYC worker prepares food for community festivities.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Administration	OEO NFS	$ 73,313 $ 2,650
Alcoholism	OEO NFS	$ —0— $ 1,760
Cooperatives	OEO NFS	$ 33,526 $ 2,240
Job Development (Ranger Corps)	OEO NFS	$ 77,578 $ 2,240
Medical Care	OEO NFS	$ 38,818 $ 2,400
Neighborhood Service Systems	OEO NFS	$108,079 $ 5,770
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$278,352
Indian Youth Corps	BIA	$ 76,500
NYC	DOL	$432,190
New Careers	DOL	$324,300
Parent-Child Center	HEW	$175,000
Public Service Careers	DOL	$212,000
Tribal Work Experience	BIA	$209,300

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$199,000	$765,000	$758,000	$609,000	$372,000

SOUTH DAKOTA

ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE COMMUNITY ACT

P. O. Box 38
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570

Established: 1965

Participating Community: Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 7,211

Description: The Rosebud Reservation is located in south-central South Dakota. It is bounded on the west by the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation, on the north by the White River, on the south by the Nebraska border. The Missouri River constitutes part of the eastern border. Acreage equals 977,016 acres, more than half of which is allotted. The land base is predominately hilly, broken prairie with some "bad land" areas. The southern portion of the reservation is an extension of the famous sandhill country of Nebraska which supports a valuable cattle industry.

History: The reservation was created by an 1889 Act of Congress out of the former Great Sioux Reservation. In the early 1900's it was opened to non-Indian settlement, which greatly reduced its size. Tribal membership is composed primarily of the Brule band of Teton Sioux.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation's economy is based principally on the cattle industry, including grazing leases. Some light industry has been attracted to the reservation to provide jobs and income, and the tribe owns some small commercial enterprises. Ghost Hawk and Crazy Horse Canyons offer some potential for tourist and recreational development.

Family Income: 56% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

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TRIBE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Sioux Indian Reservation

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development.

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come less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 60%; Female — 40%

Housing: 61% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Rosebud CAA operates nine programs funded by OEO and administers six programs funded by other federal agencies. These programs have provided direct employment on the reservation for about 200 people and have offered a broad range of economic, social and educational services to the eligible residents on the reservation.

One of CAP's most significant accomplishments has been to increase the awareness of the Rosebud people concerning their capabilities and rights to make their own decisions in matters affecting their lives and futures. Attitudes in the various reservation communities have changed as a "grass roots" responsibility toward general reservation problems has developed. CAA staff members work to organize and coordinate the efforts of Rosebud residents, the tribal council, governmental agencies, and local organizations working toward solving the communities' pressing social and economic problems. For example, an evolving philosophy of the Direct Employment program enables communities to hire workers within their own area to work in their particular projects.

The Rosebud CAA is operating an excellent Legal Services program, and has assisted in the formation of a legal services effort on the Crow Creek-Lower Brule Reservations.

The pressing problems still faced by the residents of the Rosebud Reservation include high unemployment and underemployment, water shortage, land fractionation, isolation and inadequate health care, housing, and transportation. Specific goals of the CAA for the next three years are to reduce further the incidence of unemployment, to reduce the number of substandard houses, institute an alcoholism program, encourage the creation of local development corporations and establish a Community Health Representative program.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$126,312
	NFS	$ 16,667
Credit Union	OEO	$ 13,500
Community Organization	OEO	$ 62,063
Cooperatives	OEO	$ 12,375
Direct Employment	OEO	$ 45,000
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 75,000
Health & Sanitation Services	OEO	$ 27,225
Legal Services	OEO	$139,037
Special School Aid Education	OEO	$ 63,535

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Follow Through	HEW	$251,073
Head Start	HEW	$287,991
	NFS	$ 2,160
NYC	DOL	$248,259
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$152,450
	NFS	$ 19,040
Public Service Careers	DOL	$ 23,160

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$662,000	$976,000	$855,000	$952,000	$598,000

Operation Mainstream workers deliver wood to

NYC enrollees participated in Spring Clean-U
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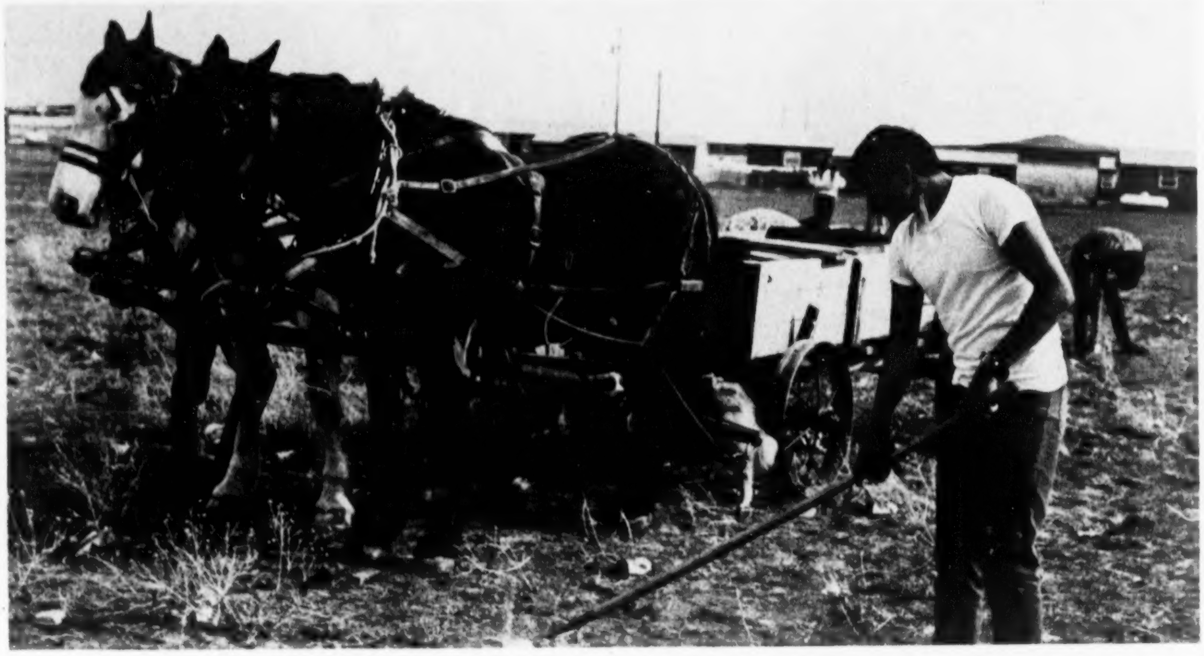
LEVELS

1969	1970
52,000	$598,000

Operation Mainstream workers deliver wood to elderly resident.

NYC enrollees participated in Spring Clean-Up campaign in 21 reservation communities.



UTAH

UTE ADVANCED ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 81
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Established: 1967

Participating Community: Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,600

Description: The Uintah and Ouray Reservation is located in northeastern Utah in an area commonly known as the Uintah Basin. Approximately one million acres of tribal and allotted lands comprise the reservation. Fort Duchesne, where the Ute tribal offices are located, is seven miles east of Roosevelt and 23 miles west of Vernal. The closest metropolitan areas are Salt Lake City, Utah, approximately 150 miles west of the reservation, and Denver, Colorado, 375 miles to the east.

History: The Ute Indian Tribe is divided into three bands—the Uintah Band, Uncompahgre Band, and the White River Band. They are generally classified as Great Basin Indians. The Ute Indians originally inhabited parts of present-day Colorado, particularly the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and vast sections of Utah. In October, 1863, the United States government extended its authority over these Indian lands and established the reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The economic resources of the reservation are varied: oil, gas, gilsonite and mineral deposits, timberland, substantial rangeland, and attractive recreational areas. Utefab Ltd., and the Ute Crafting Co., both tribally-owned and operated, provide jobs in furniture manufacturing and artistic craftwork.

ED ACTION AGENCY

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History: The Ute Indian Tribe is divided into three bands—the Uintah Band, Uncompahgre Band, and the White River Band. They are generally classified as Great Basin Indians. The Ute Indians originally inhabited parts of present-day Colorado, particularly the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and vast sections of Utah. In October, 1863, the United States government extended its authority over these Indian lands and established the reservation.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The economic resources of the reservation are varied: oil, gas, gilsonite and mineral deposits, timberland, substantial rangeland, and attractive recreational areas. Utefab Ltd., and the Ute Crafting Co., both tribally-owned and operated, provide jobs in furniture manufacturing and artistic craftwork.

Family Income: 58% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 30%; Female — 60%

Housing: 40% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Uintah and Ouray community action program has recently been designated an Advanced Action Agency because it is now prepared to administer and obtain most of the technical assistance and training required on the reservation. Becoming an Advanced Action Agency is a significant step in the process of Indian self-determination. Funds for obtaining most of the needed technical assistance and training now come directly to the tribe.

The community action programs on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation are many and diverse, affecting all age groups and assisting with a variety of needs. The size of the reservation requires a vigorous outreach program, and the AAA employs Community Workers who live and work in five reservation communities. These workers inform the Ute people of the programs available to them, and work to involve residents in issues important to their lives.

All Uintah and Ouray programs are oriented towards total reservation development. As a result, most of the programs in which the AAA is involved have education and training compo-

nents. Examples of this total development concept are: Utefab Ltd., the tribally-owned and operated furniture manufacturing company, which not only provides jobs for reservation residents and income to the tribe, but also on-the-job training for its employees; and the Ute Crafting Co., also tribally-owned and operated, which trains its employees in craft skills utilizing native materials.

The AAA has been active in other economic development programs for the reservation and is responsible for analyzing all business proposals coming to the reservation. Working closely with the tribe, the AAA has helped to develop the multi-million dollar motel-resort complex for the Bottle Hollow Reservoir area. The resort complex will eventually employ 72 Utes in jobs ranging from motel management to lifeguards. An MDTA on-the-job training program is presently in progress to prepare Ute workers for these jobs. In association with the Bottle Hollow project, a master plan was written for outdoor recreation on the reservation. The plan includes the development of Florence Creek Lodge, now under construction on the banks of the Green River with funds provided by OEO, BIA, and the Ute Tribe. The plan also provides for the construction of duck ponds, a pheasant farm and another lodge on Rock Creek. When the master plan is complete, year-round recreation will be available to thousands of vacationers.

The AAA has been active in employment development, as illustrated by the projects described above. In addition it has also helped to establish or administer other employment programs including Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps and a Building Training Program, funded by OEO, to train workers in connection with the reservation's mutual-help housing program.

A variety of education programs are meeting the needs of preschoolers (Head Start and Day Care); high school students who would like to attend college (Project Upward Bound); adults who want to pursue their high school or college diploma (through the Career Development program jointly funded by OEO, HEW, and BIA); the aged who participate in a social, recreation, and craft program, and the problem drinker (through an alcoholism treatment and education program funded by OEO). Several social services programs, including an Emergency Food program, are sponsored on the reservation by the AAA.

The outstanding Ute Tribal leadership has been largely responsible for the high degree of cooperation between the tribe, the AAA, BIA, PHS, and other agencies. All of these groups are working to create and carry out a multitude of programs to benefit all Ute people. National recognition has been awarded to the reservation's Day Care and Operation Mainstream programs and the tribe has been designated an Associate Office of the Department of Commerce to act as an information center for northeastern Utah.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 78,000
	NFS	$ 12,720
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 25,000
	NFS	$ 13,717
Career Development	OEO	$ 2,000
Economic Development	OEO	$ 50,000
	NFS	$ 62,430
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 27,000
	NFS	$ 8,456
Utefab-Vocational Training	OEO	$105,800
	NFS	$ 22,200

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Career Development (Joint Funding)	BIA	$ 1,500
	HEW	$ 4,000
Head Start	HEW	$220,160
	NFS	$ 45,600
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$ 33,740
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$ 28,500

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	$140,000	$216,000	$371,000	$291,000

WASHINGTON

LUMMI COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

General Delivery
Marietta, Washington 98268

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Lummi Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,500

Description: Located five miles west of Bellingham, Washington, the reservation is a peninsula crossed by the Red and Nooksack Rivers which empty into Lummi and Bellingham Bays in Puget Sound. Good rail, air and highway transportation are available. The Lummi presently control 7,618 upland acres, 97% of which are allotted. The tribe also owns in trust 5,000 tideland acres.

History: The reservation was established in 1858 in accordance with the Point Elliot Treaty. The Lummi are seacoast Salish Indians and are part of the long-house potlatch culture group.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major economic resource associated with the Lummi Reservation is the sea. Nearly all Lummi families presently receive some portion of their annual income from commercial salmon fishing. The recent development of the Lummi Aquaculture project has significantly increased the economic base of the community through further development of the ocean's resources.

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Social and Economic Information

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Family Income: 66% of families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 40%; Female — 66%

Housing: 50% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

"With the development of the OEO funded community action program at Lummi," a tribal council member states, "we began to see a new era of hope for our reservation. We came finally into a feeling of optimism for our community's future."

On the Lummi Reservation, the community action program initiates programs in response to community-stated needs with the conviction that tribal members should have a full hand in managing the programs. This approach is aimed at creating a self-directed community.

Of all the programs associated with Lummi CAA activities, the Lummi Aquaculture project most clearly demonstrates the application of this attitude. Through the cooperation of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Economic Development Administration, and the Department of Labor, a project was started which eventually

will provide jobs for 200 Lummis—jobs in the sea and fishing industries, all related to the tribe's traditional activities.

Now that some strides have been made toward solving the reservation's very critical unemployment problem, the Lummi CAA feels that it is essential to concentrate on the community's social problems. At present, the average education level on the reservation is eighth grade; there are no recreational facilities available; and alcoholism is extensive. Some programs have been established to meet these problems and others, previously established, will begin to receive added emphasis.

The Lummis are placing great emphasis on encouraging their tribal members to upgrade their education and working skill levels. The tribe sponsors a summer education program in which 80 students a year receive special teaching assistance; a Head Start program has achieved great tribal support with 100 percent of the eligible preschool children being enrolled; Project Follow Through, Project Catch Up and Upward Bound programs help Lummi children throughout their school careers. Employment training programs have also been established. A Neighborhood Youth Corps program has eight summer and five year-round participants, and an Operation Mainstream program has 40 participants and boasts several permanent placements. A large Aquaculture Training program is presently training 64 students.

The Lummis' concern for the health aspects of their people has led to the establishment on the reservation of Community Health and Nutrition Aide positions and an Alcoholism program with a trained counselor. A special state welfare office branch has also been established on the reservation and is presently carrying an active caseload of 160 families.

The Lummi Community Action Agency feels that these programs must be continued and in some cases expanded. In addition, new long range programs must be established to help the community plan for and physically and socially accommodate its increasing economic development.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$ 6,120
Aquaculture	OEO	$ 300,000
	NFS	$ 100,000
Community Organization	OEO	$ 40,000
	NFS	$ 8,000
Economic Development (Seaweed Harvesting)	OEO	$ 135,000
	NFS	$ 15,000
Housing	OEO	$ 50,000
Special Impact—(hatcheries construction and mgnt. training)	OEO/ EDA	$ 800,000

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Aquaculture (Joint Funding)	EDA	$1,500,000
	DOL	$ 294,272
Head Start	HEW	$ 22,000
Housing (Joint Funding)	BIA	$ 20,000
	HUD	$ 212,300
Neighborhood Youth Corps	DOL	$1.40/hr.
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$ 38,000
Summer Education Program	BIA, OEO, Tribe	$ 8,687

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$36,000	$52,000	$93,000	$277,000	$244,000

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ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$36,000	$52,000	$93,000	$277,000	$244,000

WASHINGTON

MAKAH COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 248
Neah Bay, Washington 98357

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Makah Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 890

Description: The topography of the Makah Indian Reservation is quite varied. Included in the boundaries of the 28,000 acre reservation are steep-sloped mountains, thick forests and extensive shorelines. The reservation is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west and the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the north. This western-most Indian reservation has unparalleled natural beauty as well as a rich cultural heritage.

History: The Makah Indians are part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest. The Makah Reservation was created by the Treaty of Neah Bay in 1855. Traditionally, the livelihood and major resources of the Makah Tribe were derived from the sea. Expert and precise at hunting the whale, the Makah gained a reputation of respect from neighboring tribes and settlers.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major economic resources of the reservation are timber and the sea. With a potential sustained yield annual cut of 20 million board feet, forestry provides the bulk of the tribe's $260,000 annual income. Several members of the tribe have acquired fishing boats which have increased the income from fishing. It is in the development of these two resources, plus the development of a tourist industry, that the tribe is actively promoting the economic welfare of its members.

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elfare of its members.

Family Income: 30% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 39% summer; 69% winter; Female — 32%

Housing: 72% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Makah Community Action Agency is effectively administering to the needs of all age groups through Head Start, job counseling, and a program for the aged.

The Head Start program is locally designed and Indian staffed. Parents' participation is unusually high, both in group meeting attendance and volunteer services. Over 40 children are enrolled in the program. CAP is also becoming involved in school-age education: a CAA staff member is on the county school board and is using his position to monitor and push for Indian educational opportunities.

The CAA's Job Counseling and Placement program is administered by a Makah Indian who also oversees a Neighborhood Youth Corps program which gives on-the-job training to seven young men in various CAA and other agency-sponsored programs on the reservation. Since the establishment of the job counseling and NYC programs, the number of Indians employed in the town of Neah Bay has increased 25 percent. There are now 128 non-Indians employed in the

labor force and 118 Indians. The ratio of Indian to non-Indian population is approximately three to one.

The reservation's greatest need, as seen by CAP, is improvement of its housing. There are only 224 dwellings on the reservation, and these must accommodate 890 residents. Of the 224 existing houses, 77 are dilapidated and 84 need major repairs. Only 16 are in good condition, and most of these have been improved through a CAA-initiated program.

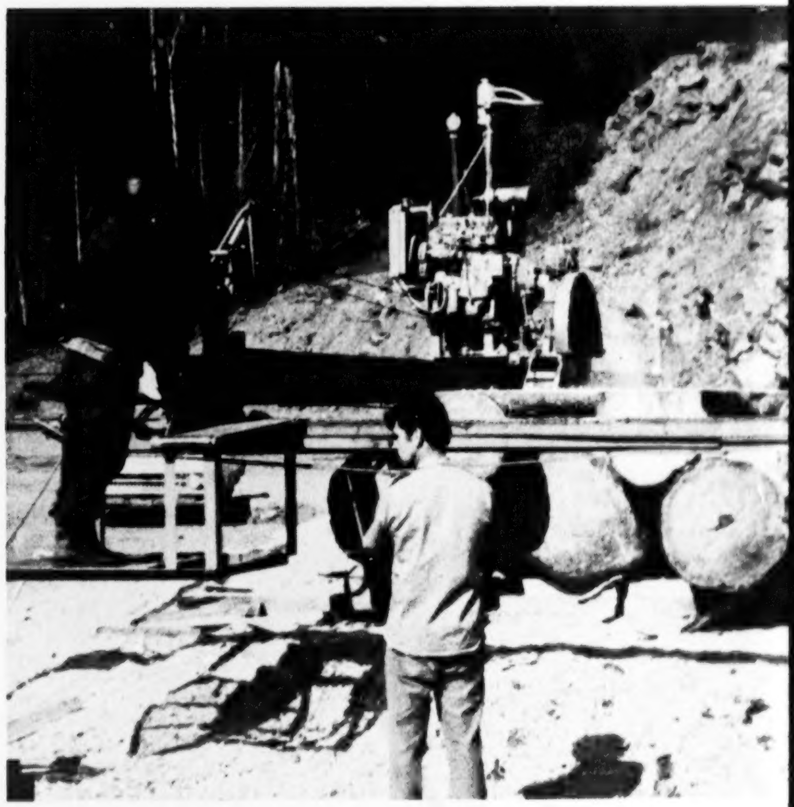
CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

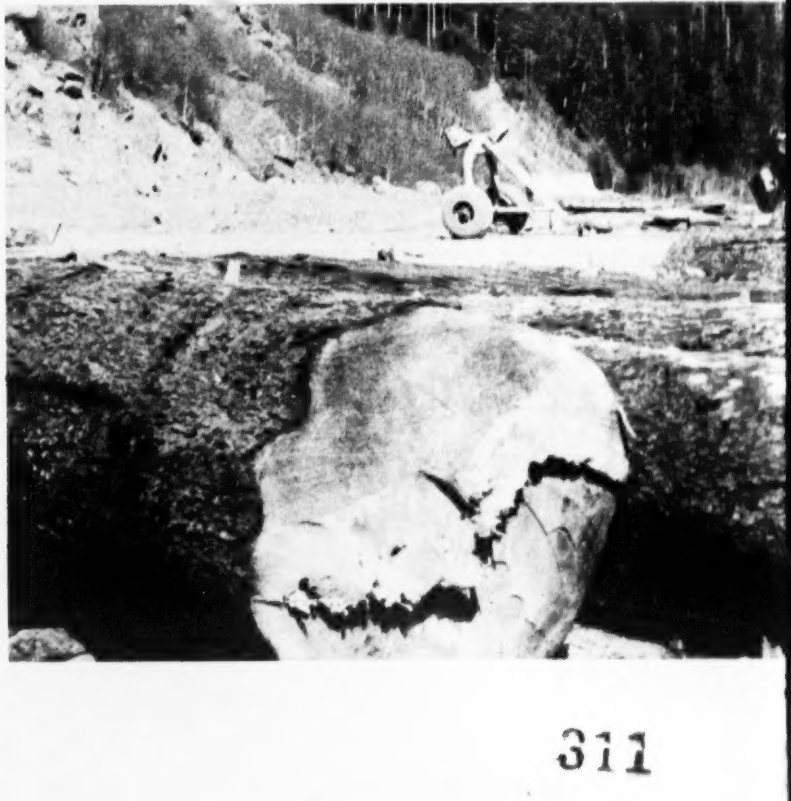
Funded by OEO		
Community Organization	OEO	$40,894
	NFS	$ 7,440
Housing	OEO	$52,240
	NFS	$21,600
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Head Start	HEW	$35,600
	NFS	$11,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$103,000	$27,000	$115,000	$134,000	$93,000





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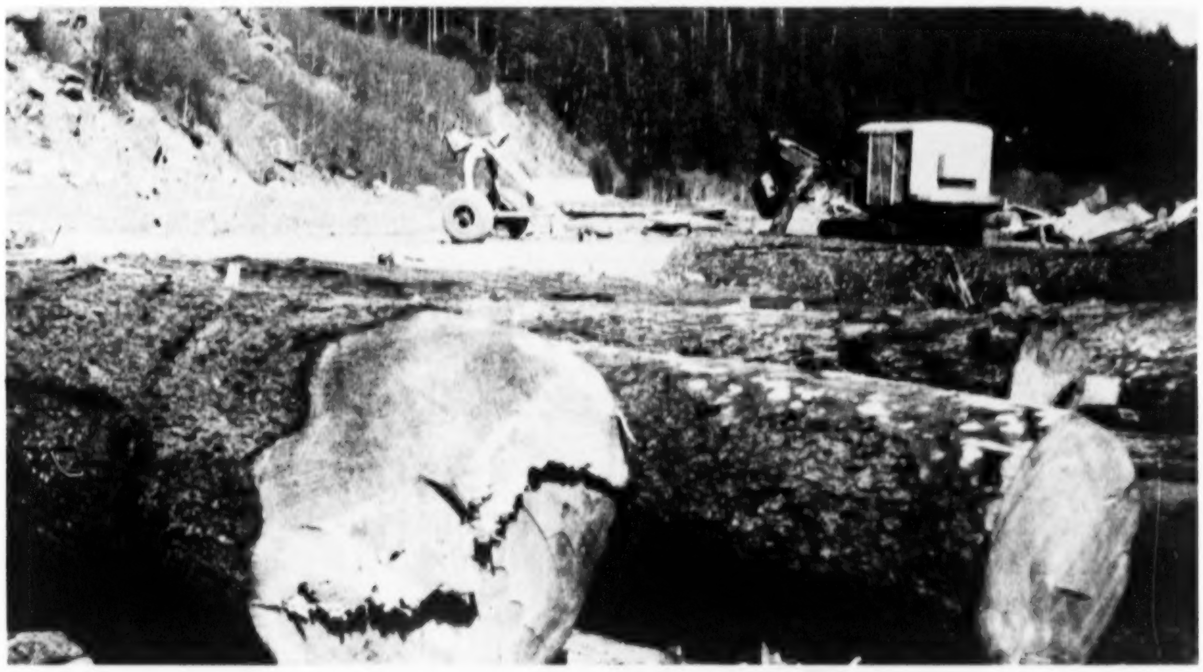

WASHINGTON

QUILEUTE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Quileute Indian Reservation
La Push, Washington 98350

Established: 1967

Participating Community: Quileute Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 300

Description: The Quileute Reservation is located on the Pacific Coast in Clallam County, Washington. It is 14 miles west of the small logging town of Forks, 70 miles southwest of the county seat of Port Angeles, and about 100 miles north of the twin cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam. The reservation is located on the Olympic Penninsula, in the middle of the coastal strip of the Olympic National Park. The residents of the 595-acre, tribally-owned and allotted reservation live in the village of La Push situated on the east side of the Quileute River where it flows into the ocean. La Push is a prominent center for ocean sports and commercial fishing. This, coupled with the spectacular view, results in an active tourist industry.

History: The Quileute Indians were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest. The reservation was designated in the Quinault River Treaty of July 1855 and established by Executive Order of February 19, 1889.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The principal resources of the reservation are its scenic attractions and the ocean. The principal source of income for members of the tribe is derived from fishing operations and jobs associated with off-reservation logging operations. A marina for sport and commercial fishing

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Economic Resources: The principal resources of the reservation are its scenic attractions and the ocean. The principal source of income for members of the tribe is derived from fishing operations and jobs associated with off-reservation logging operations. A marina for sport and commercial fishing boats is operated by the Port Authority of Port Angeles in a location leased to them by the tribe. Several other commercial operations on the reservation provide income to the tribe from lease payments. A U. S. Coast Guard station is located on the reservation.

Family Income: 35% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 46%; Female — 59%

Housing: 65% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Quileute Community Action Agency has actively contributed to the development of the Quileute Reservation. Primary among its activities has been its work in helping the tribe to get a Head Start program established on the reservation. Last year, HEW funded the program and the local Assembly of God Church in La Push has contributed classroom space. Twenty-two children are enrolled in the program with one teacher and two aides (all Quileutes) employed.

The Quileute CAA was instrumental in the completion of an Overall Economic Development Plan for the reservation. In connection with this, CAA staff have been working with the council in preparing a $150,000 grant request for improving the reservation's water and sewer system. This project has a high priority if the tribe is to continue its economic and recreational development plans.

The Quileute people feel that housing is one of their foremost needs. Recently, the tribal council passed an ordinance establishing a Tribal Housing Authority. At present, the council is working on plans to clear a land site for building.

The Quileute CAA also works with the State Employment Security which sponsors a Neighborhood Youth Corps, employing two Quileutes in the on-reservation Coast Guard Station. The CAA program is constantly looking for ways to capitalize on the number of visitors who come to the reservation, more than tripling the off-season population.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Community Organization	OEO NFS	$20,807 $ 1,200

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Head Start	HEW NFS	$22,995 $ 4,812

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	$13,000	$15,000	$38,000	$17,000

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HEW	$22,995
NFS	$ 4,812

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$38,000	$17,000

WASHINGTON

QUINAULT COMMUNITY ACTION AGE

P. O. Box 1056
Taholah, Washington 98587

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Quinault Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 1,002

Description: The Quinault Indian Reservation, on Washington's Olympic Penninsula, is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and extends eastward to the foothills of the Oympic Mountains. Four major rivers—the Quinault, Queets, Raft, and Moclips—cross the reservation, and Lake Quinault is within tribal lands. The reservation is the largest Indian reservation in western Washington, with an original area of 197,595 acres. Over one-fourth of the land has been lost to Indian ownership, and is now largely owned by logging companies. There are two major reservation villages: Taholah and Queets.

History: The Quinault Indian Reservation was established in 1855 as part of the Quinault River Treaty. Fishing played an important role in the lives of the Quinault Indians long before the reservation was established. Salmon, in particular, was their principal food and was used as a trade item for bartering with other Indian nations.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The reservation's prime resources are its rivers, beaches, and forests. Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Douglas Fir, and a variety of other timber are logged. The rivers support commercial fishing for four species of Pacific salmon

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glas Fir, and a variety of other timber
logged. The rivers support commercial
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and steelhead trout, and the ocean provides for the harvesting of razorback clams. Recreational development is underway.

Family Income: 42% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 34%; Female — 51%

Housing: 29% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

An important arm of the Quinault tribal government is the Quinault Community Action Agency which administers programs for education, health, recreation, and community and cultural development. The CAA also provides full and part-time employment for many Indians.

The CAA programs are given strong tribal support. The Arts and Crafts program, funded by OEO, provides instuction to Quinaults of all ages in the traditional Quinault skills of totem carving, canoe-making, and basketry. This program has the long range goal of providing income to the tribe through the sale of Indian crafts.

The economy of the Quinault Reservation is based primarily on fishing and timber. Efforts are being made to expand these activities and increase profits through the implementation of tree planting and tree thinning programs, and

the development of a fish hatchery to increase fishery stock. The reservation is also developing its recreational areas as another resource, and the CAA is coordinating a Sports Fishing Guide Service which provides summer employment to Indian guides.

Seven young men, 16 to 20 years old, are employed part-time under Youth Opportunity Program funds in a CAA-sponsored Police Cadet program. The cadets work with on-duty tribal policemen, assisting them in the office and on their patrols. Four young men who participated in last year's program have gone to Law and Order School in Roswell, New Mexico, and have returned to join the tribal police force.

Other Quinault young people have found employment opportunities through the CAA in the DOL funded Neighborhood Youth Corps. The CAA has placed NYC young people in the reservation's HUD funded mutual-help housing project. CAA also sponsors an OEO funded Facilities program which provides temporary employment to reservation men. There are now 20 men employed in the program, clearing land for the new trailer camp and picnic area south of Taholah.

The CAA has placed great importance on working with the reservation's young people. Through its stimulus, the Quinault Teen Council

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Quinault police cadets work at tribal law and order office.

was formed. In 1968, the Teen Council helped build the Camp Chitwhin summer camp, and in 1970 built its own teen center. This council has developed and now assumes responsibility for sponsoring many of its own recreational programs. Teen Council members hold full membership on every adult Quinault Tribal Council committee. They also elect the directors and workers of the Youth Opportunity Program, which employs (in addition to the police cadets) approximately 25 young people each summer.

Education is an important function of the Quinault CAA, which administers a Head Start program at Queets. The CAA's Educational Services program provides academic, vocational, and community-oriented counseling to kindergarten through 12th grade students, and works with adults who want to continue their academic or vocational training.

The Quinault CAA was also instrumental in helping the tribe obtain Public Health Clinics at Taholah and Queets and in getting water, sewer, and fire hydrant systems installed in each of these towns.

w and order office.

The achievements of the Quinault people, working through the tribal council and the community action agency, are notable. In addition to the concrete program examples given above, mention should be made of the vital and pervasive community spirit which has developed at Quinault. This spirit has resulted in high participation in all community programs and in a great deal of community volunteer work. In the last several years, many new buildings—a library, the teen center, the community kitchen, a church kitchen and sewing hall, a fire house, a Head Start center, and several camp buildings—have been built with a large part of the construction materials and manpower coming from volunteers within the community.

Partially because of the great amount of community interest shown at Quinault, the tribe has been selected by OEO to participate in a new program which will provide in-depth management training and assistance to four tribes. The program will help train Quinault people in all the administrative aspects of managing their own affairs.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$25,000
	NFS	$ 3,000
Arts and Crafts	OEO	$ 2,000
	NFS	$ 6,000
Community Services	OEO	$12,000
	NFS	$ 1,200
Counseling	OEO	$17,000
	NFS	$ 1,700
Facilities Crew	OEO	$55,000
	NFS	$ 5,000
Fisheries	OEO	$60,000
	NFS	$23,000
Resource Development	OEO	$17,000
	NFS	$ 1,700
Trailer & Picnic Grounds	OEO	$49,500
	NFS	$ 4,950

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Adult Education	Gray's Harbor Comm. College	$ 2,000
Arts and Crafts (Joint Funding)	BIA	$ 1,500
Fisheries (Joint Funding)	EDA	$93,000
	Ford Foundation	$51,000
Head Start	State OEO	$ 3,900
	HEW	$16,970
	NFS	$ 4,000
Housing	HUD	$280,000
Library	Washington State Library Services	$10,000
NYC	DOL	$32,800
	NFS	$ 3,280
Operation Mainstream	DOL	$10,000
	NFS	$ 1,000
Reforestation	BIA	$90,000
	NFS	$ 9,000
Summer Camp	BIA	$ 9,800
Supplemental Training Employment	State Economic Security	$2/hr.
Tree Thinning	BIA	$10,000
	NFS	$ 1,000
Youth Opportunity Program	BIA	$49,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$127,000	$143,000	$309,000	$79,000	$126,000

Members of facilities crew clear land

N PROGRAMS

EO	$25,000
'S	$ 3,000
O	$ 2,000
'S	$ 6,000
O	$12,000
'S	$ 1,200
O	$17,000
'S	$ 1,700
O	$55,000
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EO	$60,000
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L	$32,800
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nomic	$2/hr.
A	$10,000
'S	$ 1,000
A	$49,000

LEVELS

969	1970
9,000	$126,000

Members of facilities crew clear land for campground development.

WASHINGTON

STOWW COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

33324 Pacific Highway South
Federal Way, Washington 98002

Established: 1969

Participating Communities: Chehalis, Chinook, Cowlitz, Jamestown Clallam, Lower Elwah Clallam, Marietta Band of Nooksack, Muckleshoo
Nisqually, Nooksack, Port Gamble Clallam, Saux-Suiattle,
Skokomish, Snohomish, Squaxin Island, Stillaguamish, Suquam

Resident Indian Population: 8,227

Description: The Small Tribes of Western Washington (STOWW) is headquartered at Federal Way, Washington, a location about midway between Seattle and Tacoma. The 16 member tribes are located from the Washington-Canadian border on the north to the Washington-Oregon border on the south. The population of the individual groups varies from a low of 150 to a high of 1,600 with an average population of about 420. The member tribes have experienced a general decline in the control of reservation resources through loss of reservation lands. Thus, one of the goals of STOWW is to present a united voice in order to regain the influence necessary for member tribes to control their own destiny.

History: STOWW is a Washington State corporation, formed in 1968. Membership in STOWW is by tribe or band. It includes some Indian groups that have no federal land base and receive no federal recognition except for land claims purposes; some whose members have federal trust allotments but are not classified as being reservation-based; some that had reservations in the past, but have lost most of the land through allotment and alienation; and some whose reservations are essentially intact. The member tribes of STOWW are primarily part of the northwestern coastal culture; and, along with other members of this culture, have depended on fishing for a livelihood.

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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The greatest economic resource of STOWW member tribes are the people. It is towards human resource development that STOWW has directed its main effort. The natural resources of the member groups are varied. Although all members of STOWW are located in the scenic Northwest, their resources remain undeveloped by the Indian groups themselves. At the present time, STOWW is seeking ways to effectively utilize reservation locations to help member tribes develop through a broad range of social services, fish and fishing enterprise development and tourism and recreation development.

Family Income: 17% of all Indian families associated with STOWW have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 48%; Female — 58%

Housing: 65% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The STOWW community action program is mobilizing resources to solve a broad range of problems, including unemployment and underemployment, substandard housing, inadequate health services, unsanitary living conditions, alcoholism, and juvenile delinquency.

Each of the 16 member tribes is served by a CAA community development aide. The aides gear their activities to the particular needs of the groups to which they are assigned, and also work together to foster cooperation among the tribes. STOWW members realize that unity is their best hope, perhaps their one hope, for securing the educational and economic opportunities and social services that can enable them to be independent, contributing members of the society that has evolved around them in a land once theirs.

Education to STOWW staff and participants means hot lunches and efforts to keep Head Start going, clothes for youngsters who can't go to school with what they have, programs to keep high school students from dropping out, and programs to help dropouts find other ways of learning. Education also means retraining those whose skills are outmoded. For example, the STOWW CAA is working to develop a two-year fisheries-oriented program of study. Efforts are also being made to persuade the state university to offer electives in Indian studies so that tribal members can be better prepared to cope with the problems of tribal government, and so that non-Indians can learn about Indian culture. From manpower training for young men to crafts programs for older people, the STOWW CAA is developing as many learning opportunities as possible.

Decent housing is a great need in STOWW communities and a continuing CAA concern. Home improvement funds secured by one of the STOWW communities proved to be an important stimulus to economic development and a number of other beneficial activities.

Along with these specific programs, STOWW is advancing a philosophy to serve the needs of Indian groups that in the past have been neglected. It is in giving recognition and assistance to these groups that STOWW also measures its success.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$ 40,000
Community Organization	OEO	$229,000
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 75,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	—0—	—0—	$100,000	$471,000

WASHINGTON

SWINOMISH COMMUNITY ACTION AGENC

P. O. Box 388
La Conner, Washington 98257

Established: 1967

Participating Community: Swinomish Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 365 (About 235 off-reservation Swinomish and other Indians also participate)

Description: The Swinomish Indian Reservation is located about 70 miles north of Seattle, Washington. Originally comprising more than 7,000 acres, about two-thirds of the reservation has been lost to Indian ownership. At the present time, 3,098 acres are in individual Indian holdings, and 273 acres are controlled by the Swinomish Tribe.

History: The Swinomish belonged to the coastal division of the Salishan linguistic family. In presettlement times, four closely related groups of Indian people lived in four parts of what is now called the Skagit Valley flats. The Samish inhabited the area north of La Conner on Fidalgo Island; the Kikyalus lived on North Whidbey Island, separated by a small channel from Fidalgo; the Swinomish were located on the southeast portion of Fidalgo and along the mouth of the Skagit River; the Skagit people lived near the mouth of the North and South Fork of the Skagit River. With the signing of the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855, the current Swinomish Reservation was set aside for these four tribes.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major source of income is from the sale of fish caught in tribal traps. The completion, in 1970, of a small fish processing plant has broadened the

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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major source of income is from the sale of fish caught in tribal traps. The completion, in 1970, of a small fish processing plant has broadened the Swinomish fisheries business, and expansion of the plant will further increase this resource. Another source of income is from land leases.

Family Income: 55% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

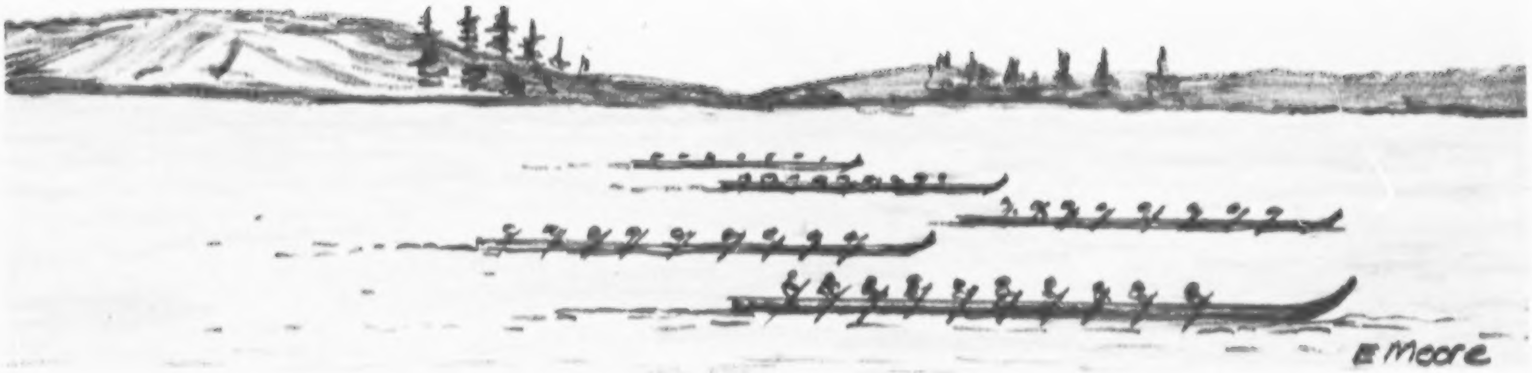
Unemployment: Male — 42%; Female — 80%

Housing: 84% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Swinomish community action program has provided a broad range of services since its organization in 1967. Activities at the community center and the publication of the newsletter "Kee Yoks" (seagull) has helped foster community involvement and communication.

Economic development is a crucial reservation need, and the CAA directs much of its attention and resources to helping tribal members find new ways to earn an income comparable to that of the average U. S. worker. The Swinomish CAA worked with the University of Utah ICAP staff and tribal leaders in the preparation of a comprehensive economic development plan for the reservation. The Swinomish CAA also works with manpower training programs, an important adjunct to economic development, funded by the U. S. Department of Labor.



With money from OEO, Swinomish CAA established a fish processing plant that processes fish caught by tribal members and purchased from other sources. The plant provides jobs for individuals and income for the tribe.

Education, academic and vocational, and social services are other concerns of the Swinomish CAA. The staff operates, coordinates, or is otherwise involved in a variety of projects serving these reservation needs.

A reading program paid for with Johnson-O'Malley funds is conducted for Swinomish children by the La Conner school system. A trailer house reading lab, staffed by a specialist and two Indian aides, has just been made available for the program.

Extension Service classes in nutrition and office etiquette, made available through the State of Washington, are popular with young adult women. Men and women workers participate in employment training, often combined with jobs. Youth Employment, NYC, MDTA, Operation Mainstream, and a Supplementary Training Employment Program funded by the Department of Labor in cooperation with various other agencies, are building a skilled labor force among the Swinomish.

A Community Health Representative provided by HEW makes a valuable contribution to the physical well-being of tribal members, as does a new trailer dental service operated by the U. S. Public Health Service, Indian Division. A CAA Alcoholism program is helping meet another important health need on the reservation.

A new program recently approved by OEO for the Swinomish Reservation is Emergency Food & Medical Services. Future plans corresponding to pressing needs include expansion of existing programs, and the introduction of new ones such as child care, youth counseling, and housing. To cope with the growth of self-determined developmental activities initiated by the tribe through community action, the CAA staff has increased from four people in 1970 to 18 people in 1971.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO		
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 7,000
Community Organization	OEO NFS	$ 30,000 $ 22,754
Economic Development	OEO NFS	$106,231 $ 30,000
Funded by Other Federal Agencies		
Community Health Representative	PHS	$ 6,000
Reading Program	HEW/ BIA	$ 36,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
—0—	$46,000	$36,000	$47,000	$65,000

WASHINGTON

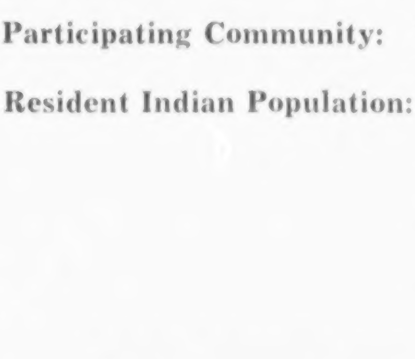
TULALIP COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Star Route
Marysville, Washington 98270

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Tulalip Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 629



Description: The Tulalip Indian Reservation is located five miles north of the City of Everett, Washington, and across Interstate Highway 5 from the town of Marysville. It measures about 6.5 miles along its eastern boundary and 8 miles along its north line. The south and west boundaries front, for about 12 miles, on the salt water of Puget Sound and for about two miles (along the south line) on Ebey Slough, a slow moving channel of the Snohomish River. Tulalip has several salt water beach areas, some sandy, some rocky, and a few muddy with varying degrees of accessibility.

History: The original inhabitants of the Tulalip area are of coastal Salish ancestry and are part of a vast, unique family of Indian tribes stretching from Northern California to Yabatch Bay in Alaska. In January 1855, over 2,000 Indians from what is now northwest Washington gathered at Mukilteo to conclude the Point Elliot Treaty with the United States government. At the same time, the Tulalip Reservation was established, and several hundred local Indians settled there.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major economic resources of the Tulalip Reservation are its location and land—including tidelands. The proximity of the reservation to the Seattle metropolitan area places it in a position to develop residential areas. The tribe owns the dam and water system complex which services the
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Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The major economic resources of the Tulalip Reservation are its location and land—including tidelands. The proximity of the reservation to the Seattle metropolitan area places it in a position to develop residential areas. The tribe owns the dam and water system complex which services the Tulalip Bay area. The tribe also is considering the development of its tidelands to provide a moorage basin for pleasure craft and fishing boats.

Family Income: 72% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 40%, Female — 33%

Housing: 34% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Tulalip community action program has been instrumental in improving living conditions for members of the Tulalip Tribe. Included in its activities are programs related to housing, employment, and community services. The latter program is designed to assist individuals who need educational, medical, and general welfare services.

The CAA administers a number of educational activities funded cooperatively by various federal, state and local agencies. Approximately 50 participants receive basic training in mechanical skills, carpentry, office work and other occupational trades through an HEW grant through Everett Community College. Complementing this training are two DOL on-the-job programs that pay stipends to Tulalip trainees through the State Employment Security Department. A new program for training nurses' aides also has DOL money; teaching staff and facilities will be provided by the community college.

The Tulalip CAA conducts two study hall projects for reservation youngsters. Space is provided by the school district, and the tribe furnishes transportation two evenings each week for participating youngsters. A number of recreation programs for residents of all ages are sponsored on and off the reservation where facilities are available — at school playgrounds and swimming pools, the YMCA, and the beach.

The CAA was recently funded for a reservation alcoholism program which will provide additional services to the community.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$ 7,000
Community Services	OEO	$29,885
	NFS	$ 9,417

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representative	PHS	$ 7,477
Comprehensive Planning	HUD	$48,000
Employment Supplement & STEP	DOL	$50,000
Farmers' Home Administration	USDA	$75,000
Head Start	HEW	$ 7,000
	Washington State	$25,000
MDTA	DOL	$10,000
NYC	DOL	$20,000
On-the-job Training	DOL	$ 7,500
Training for Disadvantaged	HEW	$42,000

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$4,000	$92,000	$46,000	$27,000	$27,000

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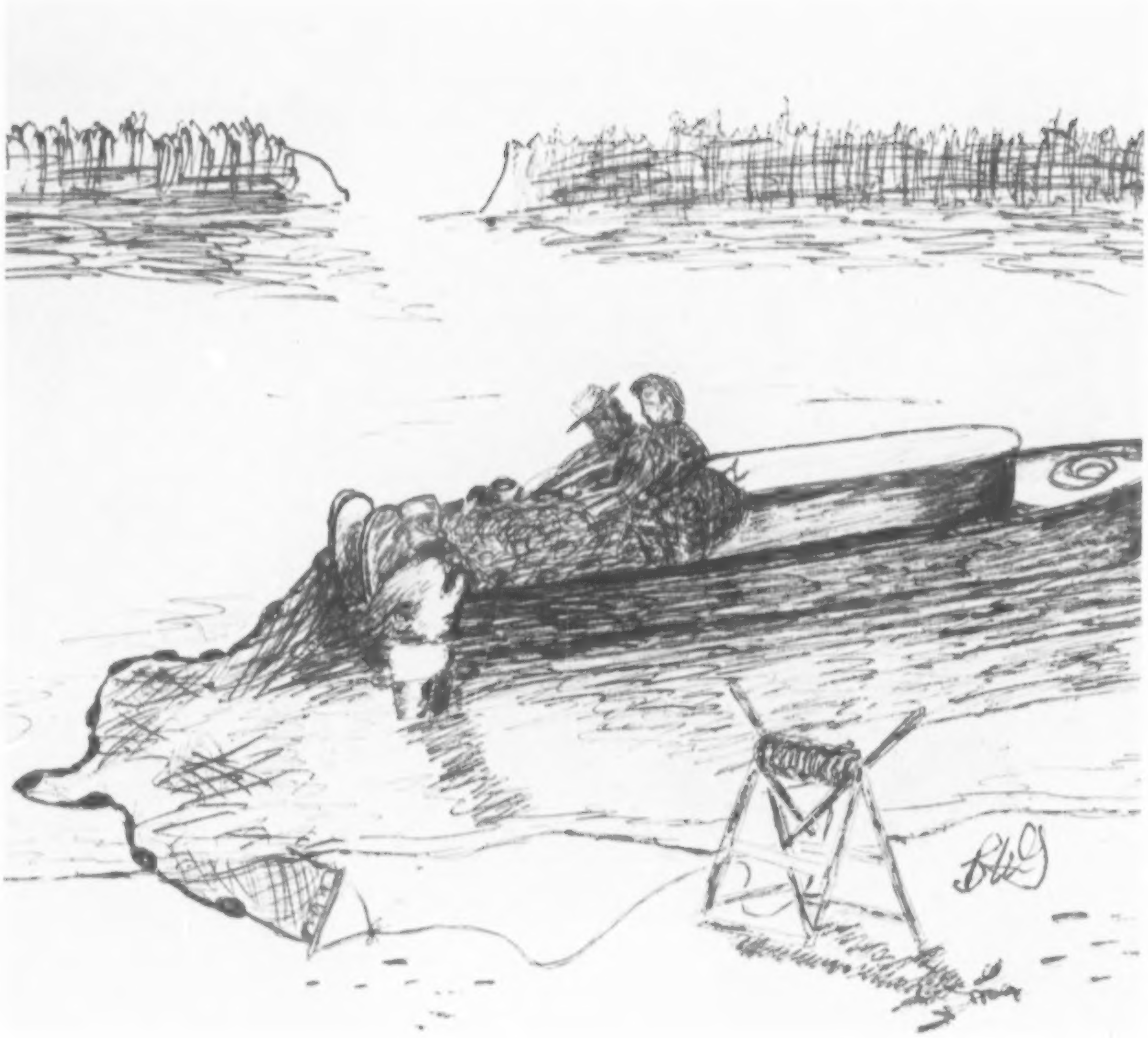

WASHINGTON

YAKIMA COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 151
Toppenish, Washington 98948

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Yakima Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 7,480

Description: The Yakima Indian Reservation is located in the south-central part of the State of Washington and has within its boundaries a total of 1,226,550 acres. The eastern part of the reservation lies within the Yakima Valley, a prime agricultural area, while the western half extends into the timbered slopes of the Cascade Mountains. The primary northwest metropolitan center of Seattle and nearby cities on Puget Sound are within 170 miles of the reservation headquarters at Toppenish. A secondary center of Portland - Vancouver is about the same distance to the southwest, and Spokane, a third population center, lies approximately 240 miles to the northeast.

History: The Yakima Reservation was established by treaty between the United States government and the Yakima Nation, the latter composed of a loose federation of fourteen Indian tribes. The treaty was signed by representatives of the Yakimas at Walla Walla, Washington, on June 9, 1855. The Yakimas originally obtained much of their food and income from fishing.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: The principal economic resources of the Yakima Reservation are its land, forests, and an industrial park. Located in the Yakima Valley, the reservation land is suitable for grazing, dry land farming and irrigated farming. The forests of the Yakima Reservation are said to contain the greatest

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Reservation are said to contain the greatest inventoried timber volume of any reservation in the United States. It is estimated that 156 million board feet could be cut annually under a sustained yield management plan. The Yakima Reservation contains a 100-acre industrial park with all utilities and transportation services. The tribe also owns another industrial park just within the Toppenish city limits. Tribal income is approximately $1,000,000 per year, mostly from forestry.

Family Income: 70% of the families have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: 25% unemployment; 34% underemployment

Housing: 75% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The Yakima Community Action Agency has involved itself in a broad range of community activities designed to improve living conditions on the Yakima Reservation, and, perhaps more importantly, to develop the potential of individual members of the tribe.

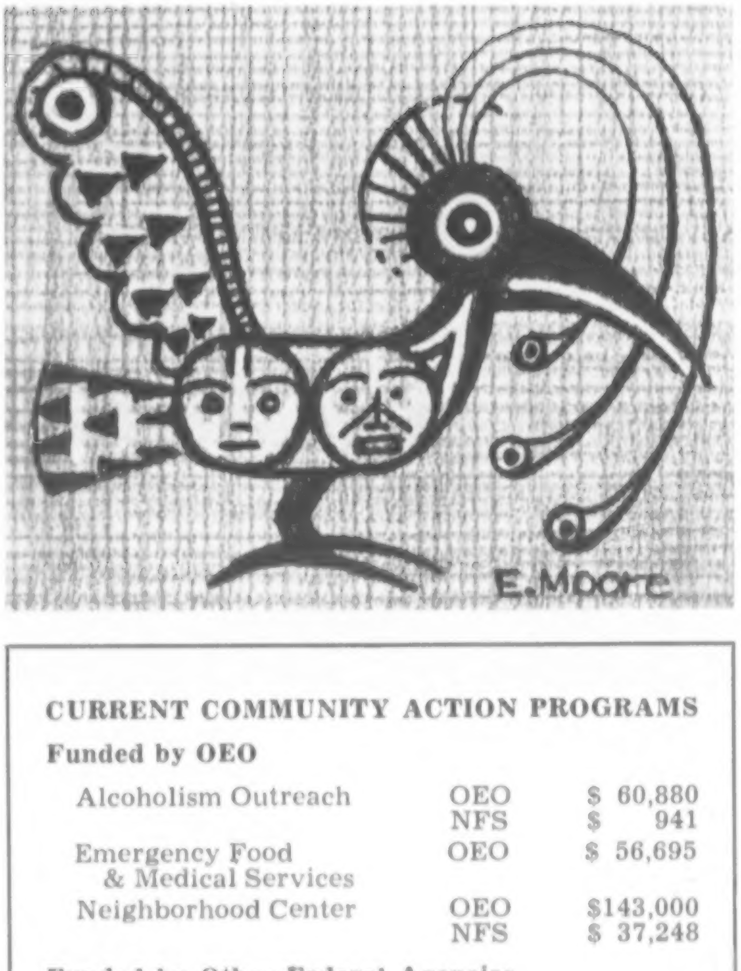
One of CAP's main areas of concentration has been in the development of youth education programs. Camp Chaparell, a recreational, cultural and remedial education program, was established through CAP and has an enrollment of over 250 3rd to 10th graders each summer. CAP also initiated a Summer Head Start, which enrolled 60

preschoolers in 1970, a Day Care program with 50 enrollees, and a Driver's Education program. In addition, CAP oversees work training experiences for 60 students in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and has placed over 250 children in Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H and Campfire Girl organizations. Two tribal social clubs, with a total membership of 2,500 of all age groups, have also developed through CAP interest.

Another area of CAP concentration has been that of career development. A manpower training program which employs 60 people was initiated. CAP's job placement specialist has processed 891 applicants in the past year and has placed 472 workers, 130 permanently. Over 250 of these placements were in areas where Yakima Indians had not worked previously.

During the present program year, other CAA activities have included publishing a tribal newspaper showing the Indian side of the news, an Alcoholism Outreach program with plans for a detoxification center, half-way house and employment therapy ceramics facilities, and an Emergency Food program. The latter program, in its six months of existence, has serviced 713 people in 167 families. Of these, 25 people have been referred for needed medical treatment and 11 have been provided dental attention. Over 35 people have been helped in getting onto the Food Stamp program.

For the future, CAP sees housing, employment and child care facilities as the reservation's greatest needs. Of the reservation's 1,335 houses, 350 are substandard. In addition, 380 new homes are needed to meet the needs of families who do not presently have housing. The council and CAA feel that an expanded Head Start and Day Care program is also necessary. Over 100 additional Yakima children would like to participate in these programs, but there is not room for them. Another top priority need at Yakima is a facility for Yakima children who are either abandoned by their parents or are facing some kind of serious problems. There are approximately 60 such children on the reservation and no means or facilities with which to care for them.



CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism Outreach	OEO NFS	$ 60,880 $ 941
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 56,695
Neighborhood Center	OEO NFS	$143,000 $ 37,248

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Day Care	HEW NFS	$ 49,000 $ 5,427
NYC	DOL NFS	$ 23,760 $ 13,913
Operation Mainstream	DOL NFS	$ 50,000 $ 7,285
Summer Camp	BIA NFS	$ 20,000 $ 20,000
Summer Head Start	HEW NFS	$ 9,372 $ 2,575

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS

by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$83,000	$167,000	$161,000	$181,000	$306,000

WISCONSIN

GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

P. O. Box 127
Bowler, Wisconsin 54416

Established: 1966

Participating Communities: Bad River, Forest County, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac Du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Oneida, Red Cliff, St. Croix, Stockbridge-Munsee, and Winnebago

Resident Indian Population: 8,000

Description: There are ten reservations covering 184,997 acres in the State of Wisconsin. These reservations vary greatly in their landscape. The northern part of the state is timberland and lakes, with good fishing and recreational appeal; the south is primarily farmland, and there are cities which provide employment to some of the Indian population. Throughout the state, winters are cold, causing much of the economic activity to cease.

History: The Indians of Wisconsin are represented by five different tribes — Chippewa, Potawatomi, Oneida, Stockbridge-Munsee and Winnebago. The history, culture and ancestry of these tribes are diverse. In 1961, the various tribes began meeting to discuss their problems. When OEO entered the picture in 1966, a formal organization of 10 Wisconsin reservations was stabilized.

Social and Economic Information

Economic Resources: Timber and tourism are the primary resources of the north; in the south, farming is the primary economic base. Wild rice paddies are being developed on several reservation lands. Indians living in the southern part of the state are close to employment centers, and some can obtain jobs in industrial plants in the cities.

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oix, Stockbridge-Munsee, and Winnebago

cription: There are ten reservations covering 84,997 acres in the State of Wisconsin. These eservations vary greatly in their landscape. he northern part of the state is timberland nd lakes, with good fishing and recreational ppeal; the south is primarily farmland, and here are cities which provide employment to ome of the Indian population. Throughout the tate, winters are cold, causing much of the conomic activity to cease.

tory: The Indians of Wisconsin are represented by five different tribes — Chippewa, otawatomi, Oneida, Stockbridge-Munsee and Vinnebago. The history, culture and ancestry f these tribes are diverse. In 1961, the various ribes began meeting to discuss their problems. Vhen OEO entered the picture in 1966, a formal organization of 10 Wisconsin reservations vas stabilized.

ial and Economic Information

conomic Resources: Timber and tourism are the primary resources of the north; in the south, farming is the primary economic base. Wild rice paddies are being developed on several reservation lands. Indians living in the southern part of the state are close to employment centers, and some can obtain jobs in industrial plants in the cities.

Family Income: 88% of all Wisconsin Indians have income less than $3,000 per year

Unemployment: Male — 43%; Female — 70%

Housing: 56% substandard

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Wisconsin Indians are, for the most part, isolated from employment areas. Many of the employment opportunities available to them are seasonal due to the harsh Wisconsin winters. A CAA goal is to overcome these handicaps to economic stability by approaching economic growth in a variety of ways: first, by developing natural resources in a manner by which profits are kept on the reservation; second, by bringing new industries to the reservation; third, by raising the level of education, employment skills, health, and housing of Wisconsin Indians so that they are better able to serve in both local and off-reservation industries.

Wild rice development and fishing have good growth potential and are receiving particular attention. CAP administers an EDA grant to improve wild rice production, another EDA grant to train two economic developers, and an OEO grant which funds an economic development staff. There is special interest in obtaining a

plant to process wild rice grown on the reservations, thus avoiding "middle-man" expenses. Also, CAP is seeking funds to aid one reservation in constructing holding ponds in which to raise lake fish for commercial and sport fishing.

Economic growth is slowed by the reservations' having to raise in-kind, or a cash share, necessary for obtaining loans. This situation is changing with the commitment of some federal agencies to provide 100 percent financing.

Some new industries are being lured to the reservations. An industrial park was built at one site, and another is being planned. CAP is confident that the inducements of an attractive place to live, with recreational areas, good roads for truck transportation, and a large labor supply will encourage some industries to locate on the reservation.

The standard of living on all reservations has improved since CAP began. An OEO-funded Housing Coordinator assists with housing needs. Education of preschoolers through adults receives major attention. Year-round Head Start is provided for 260 children at eight centers, and a summer Head Start is provided for 90 children. An Education and Youth Development program prepares youth for higher education, helps some with scholarships and, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (which contributes $50,000), provides youth with organized activities including recreation and work projects.

Head Start teachers may participate in a program to upgrade their skills, and an MDTA grant enables CAP to offer pre-apprenticeship training in coordination with local unions. Community Health Representatives are trained as outreach workers to inform people of medical services available. CAP also plans to provide a nutrition education service at some future date.

The distance between reservations and the number of people served by CAP require the continual efforts of community outreach workers. These persons inform people of all services available to them, and attempt to involve people in programs. Through outreach efforts, many problem drinkers were served by CAP's comprehensive Alcoholism program which offers an education program, rehabilitation, and counseling at two rehabilitation centers and two half-way houses.

The total needs of Wisconsin Indians—employment, education, health, housing—are the continued concern of the CAA. A variety of OEO-funded programs designed to meet those needs are currently employing 45 persons; other federally funded programs are employing 54 persons.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Administration	OEO	$ 58,356
	NFS	$ 2,500
Alcoholism	OEO	$ 35,000
Community Organization	OEO	$199,080
	NFS	$ 22,940
Economic Development	OEO	$ 35,000
Education & Youth Development	OEO	$ 25,476
Emergency Food & Medical Services	OEO	$ 65,000
Housing Services	OEO	$ 16,088

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representative	PHS	$ 42,640
Economic Development	EDA	$ 31,000
Head Start (full-year)	HEW	$241,908
Head Start (summer)	HEW	$ 34,450
Industrial Training	EDA	$ 65,800
MDTA	DOL	$ 81,000
NYC	DOL	$201,330
Public Service Careers	HEW	$ 23,160

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$172,000	$464,000	$297,000	$536,000	$441,000

WYOMING

WIND RIVER RESERVATION COMMUNITY

P. O. Box 217
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514

Established: 1966

Participating Community: Wind River Indian Reservation

Resident Indian Population: 5,000

Description: Located in west-central Wyoming, the 2,250,000 acre reservation is 128 miles northwest of Casper and 120 miles southwest of Yellowstone National Park. A dry climate and generally clear weather make the area ideal for the cattle business, diversified agriculture, industry, and tourism.

History: Wind River Reservation is what remains of some 44 million acres originally granted to the Shoshone Tribe in 1836. Since 1878 the Arapahoe, a traditional enemy of the Shoshone, have shared the Wind River Reservation. These people were "temporarily" placed at Wind River by the U. S. government after tribal members stopped enroute to Oklahoma and insisted on remaining in Wyoming. The Shoshone traded and were generally considered friends of the white man, but the Arapahoe were hostile to settlers and the government.

Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: The land and climate are best suited to stock-raising; ranching is the major source of income, supplemented by rental of grazing rights, forestry and petroleum production. Proximity to the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks is an important asset for a developing tourism industry.

Unemployment: Male — 43%; Female — 64%

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ER RESERVATION COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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Wind River Indian Reservation

n: 5,000

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Economic and Social Information

Economic Resources: The land and climate are best suited to stock-raising; ranching is the major source of income, supplemented by rental of grazing rights, forestry and petroleum production. Proximity to the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks is an important asset for a developing tourism industry.

Unemployment: Male — 43%; Female — 64%

Housing: Until recent years, housing was more than 80% substandard, but various housing projects have reduced the substandard homes by 30%.

THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Although the reservation's housing situation has improved considerably and progress has been made in education, employment, and health care, the Wind River CAA counts attitude change as its most significant accomplishment. The following examples demonstrate a change in the attitudes of both non-Indians and Indians.

When selecting personnel, schools in the area now consider how interested the applicant is in understanding Indian students, local problems, and community relations. Through its employment program, CAP helps recruit school staff members at all levels. Former CAA workers are proving that previously "marginal" employees can develop competency if given a chance, and such agencies as the BIA and PHS, along with tribal organizations, are changing certain of their personnel practices.

Local courts are changing their Indian policies. A judge in a nearby city is working to change the old fine or sentence form of justice, and is advocating a reservation half-way house for people arrested on drunkeness charges.

Reservation little league baseball teams, once rejected, are now invited to join an area league.

Wind River Reservation residents assemble electronic equipment in a manpower training class at Ethete.

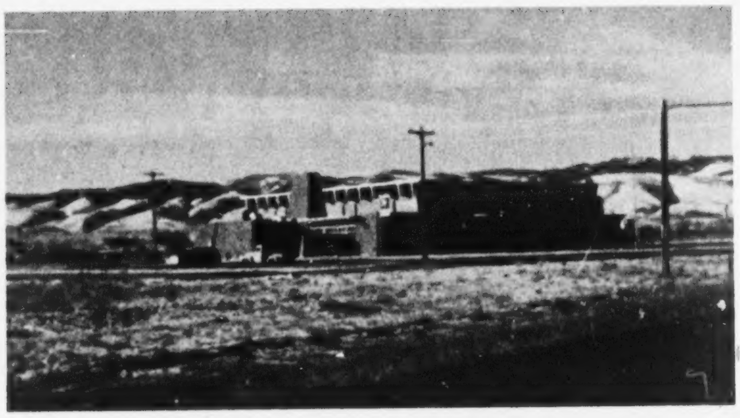
Four years ago, the boards of the three reservation elementary schools had no Indian members. Today, at Mill Creek school, all but one board member is an enrolled tribal member. The other school boards are changing similarly.

Wind River residents are now actively interested in education. They have campaigned for and won legislative approval for a reservation high school. This school, with an enrollment of 400, is expected to open by September, 1971.

Although much progress has been made, the reservation still faces two major problems—heirship lands and joint land ownership by two distinctly different tribes.

Lack of employment is a major concern. A local employment counselor has established good rapport with the state employment service, but there is growing realization that jobs must be developed on the reservation. CAP is anxious to add an economic development planner to its staff to work toward this purpose with prospective employer-occupants of the reservation's new industrial park. Need also exists for an expanded Neighborhood Youth Corps to open up new jobs for youngsters otherwise dependent upon seasonal agricultural work.

Education continues to be a prime need. With improved secondary education anticipated, CAP hopes to work at encouraging Shoshone and Arapahoe students to seek post high school opportunities.



Rocky Mountain Hall, popular community center on the Wind River Reservation at Ft. Washakie.

CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Funded by OEO

Alcoholism	OEO	$ 30,019
	NFS	$ 2,460
Community Development	OEO	$ 19,728
	NFS	$ 7,667
Day Care Center	OEO	$ 19,728
	NFS	$ 2,286
Economic Development	OEO	$ 17,890
	NFS	$ 500
Home Improvement	OEO	$ 25,000
Newsletter	OEO	$ 600

Funded by Other Federal Agencies

Community Health Representatives	HEW	$ 52,400
Fire Fighting School	ICAP & Tribal	$ 1,850
Head Start	HEW	$ 68,436
NYC	DOL	$153,290
Pilot NYC Summer Program	DOL	$ 19,580
Public Services Careers	DOL	$ 16,500

ANNUAL OEO FUNDING LEVELS
by Fiscal Years

1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
$40,000	$196,000	$159,000	$148,000	$109,000

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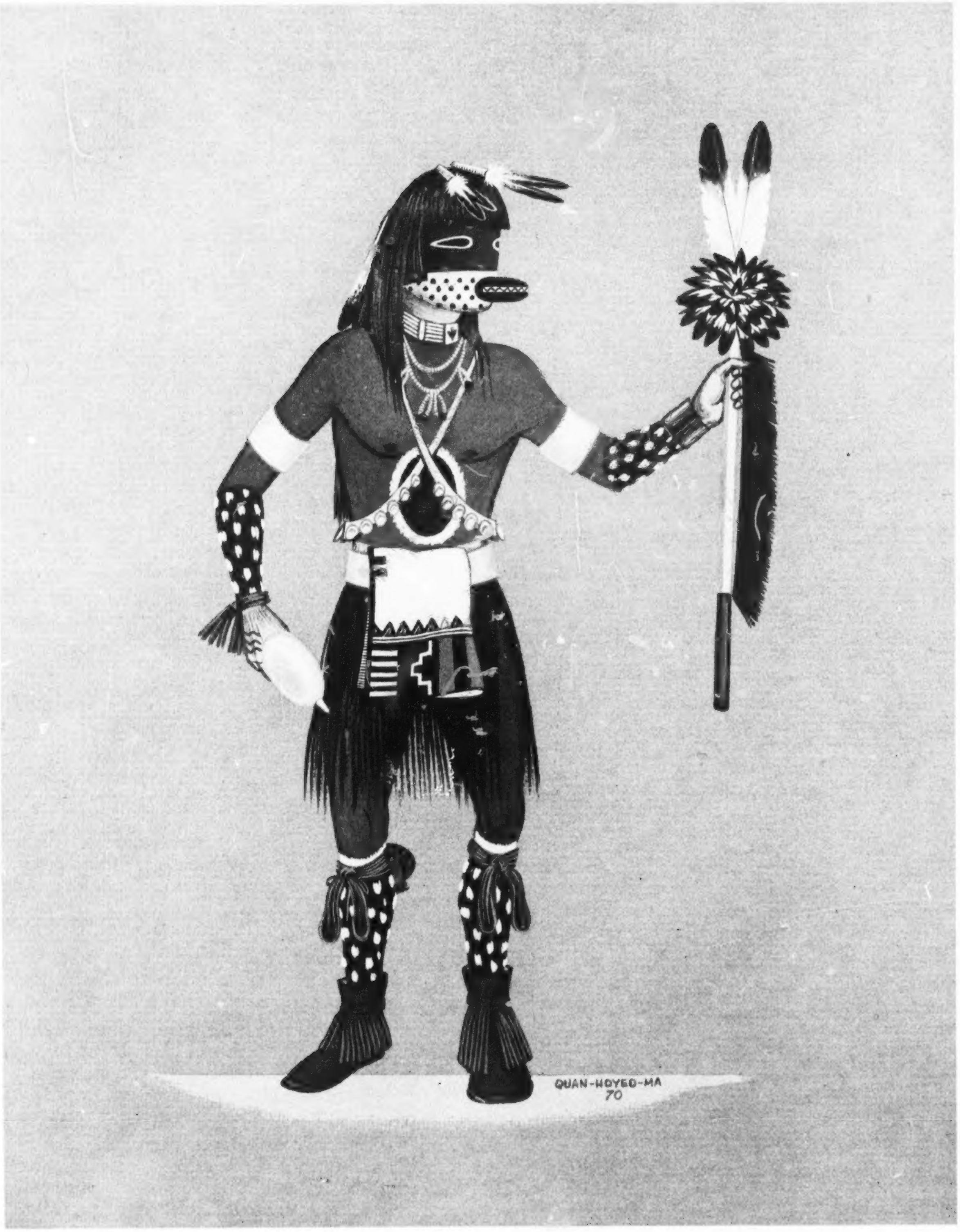
The time has come to break decisively with the past and to create the conditi
which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions.

Richard M. Nixon
July 8, 1970

. . . a program of the future.

The time has come to break decisively with the past and to create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions.

Richard M. Nixon
July 8, 1970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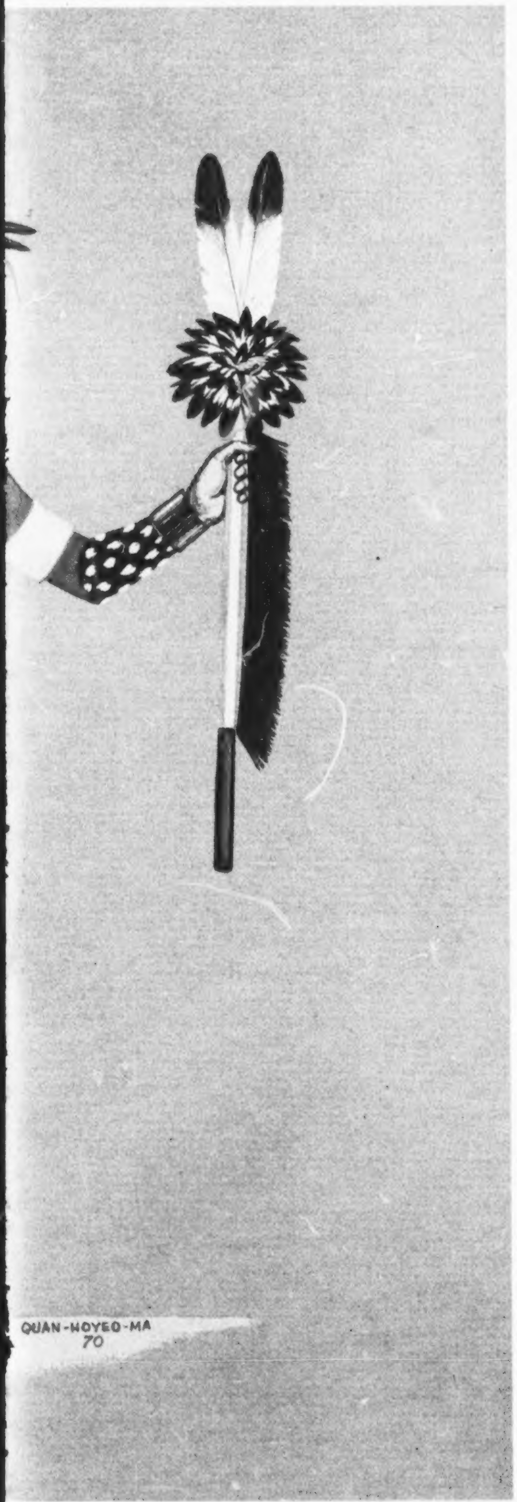
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appendix

ANNOUNCED OEO FISCAL YEAR 1971 COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY FUNDING INFORMATION†

† The funds listed for the CAAs refer to new obligational authority (NOA) funds and are for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970, and ending June 30, 1971. In some cases, CAAs have not yet received their funding for the 1971 fiscal year. These agencies are marked with an asterisk (*) in the funding column. In some of these cases, funding may be completed but has not been announced. The OEO fiscal year does not always coincide with a CAA's operating or refunding year; for this reason, 1971 NOA funds do not necessarily match the total funds of a CAA's current program year as listed in the preceding sections of this book.

	Grant Number	Amount
ALASKA		
Metlakatla Community Action Agency	0895	$ 50,000
ARIZONA		
Colorado River Tribes Community Action Agency	8076	$ 113,711
Gila River Advanced Action Agency	0171	$ 314,642
Havasupai Community Action Agency	0944	$ 24,546
Hopi Community Action Agency	8055	$ 40,911
Hualapai Community Action Agency	0983	$ 47,325
Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity	0216	$5,844,912
Papago Community Action Agency	0219	$ 313,797
Pascua Yaqui Development Project	9673	$ 166,955
Salt River Community Action Agency	8000	$ 79,699
San Carlos Community Action Agency	0760	$ 116,840
White Mountain Apache Community Action Agency	8021	$ 133,049
CALIFORNIA		
Inter-Tribal Council of California Advanced Action Agency	8172	$ 861,946
Quechan Advanced Action Agency	0825	$ 311,890
COLORADO		
Southern Ute Community Action Agency	8073	$ 77,430
Ute Mountain Tribe Community Action Agency	8079	$ 107,727
FLORIDA		
Miccosukee Community Action Agency	8059	$ 49,018
Seminole Community Action Agency	8013	$ 51,071
IDAHO		
Nez Perce Community Action Agency	0709	$ 48,147

MICHIGAN			
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan Community Action Agency	8057	$	50,472
MINNESOTA			
Fond du Lac Community Action Agency	0292	$	60,046
Grand Portage Community Action Agency	0588	$	31,000
Leech Lake Community Action Agency	0335	$	324,172
Mille Lac Community Action Agency	8052	$	134,456
Nett Lake Community Action Agency	0763	$	83,577
Red Lake Community Action Agency	0296	$	215,075
White Earth Community Action Agency	0308	$	175,609
MISSISSIPPI			
Choctaw Community Action Agency	8081	$	224,850
MONTANA			
Blackfeet Community Action Agency	8069	$	252,361
Crow Reservation Community Action Agency	8051	$	185,573
Flathead Community Action Agency	8058	$	94,958
Fort Belknap Community Action Agency	8029	$	169,695
Fort Peck Community Action Agency	8077	$	252,361
Northern Cheyenne Reservation Community Action Agency	8007	$	149,720
Rocky Boy's Community Action Agency	8036	$	153,725
NEBRASKA			
Santee Sioux Community Action Agency	7178	$	25,000
NEVADA			
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Community Action Agency	0663	$	269,617
NEW MEXICO			
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council Community Action Agency	8038	$	286,205
Jicarilla Apache Community Action Agency	8042		*
Mescalero Apache Advanced Action Agency	8032		*
Pueblo of Acoma Community Action Agency	0215		*
Pueblo of Isleta Community Action Agency	8006		*
Pueblo of Laguna Community Action Agency	8037		*
Sandoval County Indian Pueblos Community Action Agency	8048	$	109,706
Santa Domingo Community Action Agency	0149	$	85,000

Pueblo of Zuni Advanced Action Agency	0557	*
NEW YORK		
Seneca Nation Community Action Agency	9671	$ 68,234
NORTH CAROLINA		
Eastern Band of Cherokee Community Action Agency	0689	$ 165,139
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake Sioux Community Action Agency	0235	$ 238,037
Standing Rock Sioux Community Action Agency	8015	$ 435,854
Three Affiliated Tribes Community Action Agency	0203	$ 277,000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Community Action Agency	0776	*
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma Rural Development Programs	8195	*
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Cheyenne River Sioux Community Action Agency	8014	$ 298,000
Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux Community Action Agency	8046	$ 103,688
Oglala Sioux Community Action Agency	8030	$ 331,314
Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Action Agency	8018	$ 425,000
UTAH		
Ute Advanced Action Agency	8075	$ 183,880
WASHINGTON		
Lummi Community Action Agency	8050	$ 97,881
Makah Community Action Agency	0497	$ 74,273
Quileute Community Action Agency	8085	$ 15,622
Quinault Community Action Agency	0496	$ 75,350
STOWW Community Action Agency	9894	$ 344,000
Swinomish Community Action Agency	8084	$ 136,231
Tulalip Community Action Agency	8028	$ 28,540
Yakima Community Action Agency	8080	$ 199,713
WISCONSIN		
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Community Action Agency	8078	$ 406,000
WYOMING		
Wind River Reservation Community Action Agency	8033	$ 102,154

FY1970-71 FUNDING INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER OEO INDIAN PROGRAMS

In addition to the funds granted to community action agencies by the Office of Economic Opportunity, funds are granted for special projects and specific program areas. Both FY1970 and FY1971 are referred to in order to provide continuity for the reader.

In Fiscal Year 1970, $500,000 was granted to Harvard University, Pennsylvania State University, the University of Minnesota, and Arizona State University for the School Administrators programs. The funding of these programs in FY1971 is expected to be picked up by other federal agencies, except that OEO will grant approximately $80,000 to Arizona State University to convert its school administrators graduate program to a doctoral program.

The University of New Mexico Law School was granted $558,338 in FY1970 by OEO. It is expected that this program will also be refunded by another federal agency in FY1971.

In FY1970 OEO Indian Division granted $500,000 through its regional offices to the first four urban centers. These have been partially refunded in FY1971 with $400,000, OEO's portion of the interagency funding. Model Urban Centers Project is funded for $185,000 in FY1971. This includes a contract for the Central Project Staff and $35,000 for the Fairbanks, Alaska, urban center.

The funding level of the training and technical assistance programs, which include the eight Indian Community Action Projects, the special technical assistance contracts, and the Advanced Action Agency training and technical assistance programs, is approximately $1,320,000.

The National Congress of American Indians law and leadership programs have been granted $700,000 in FY1971.

Special program area allocations in FY1971 are approximately as follows: Alcoholism, $2,000,000; Emergency Food and Medical Services $3,000,000; Legal Services $1,700,000; Senior Opportunity Services $200,000. (These amounts have been listed previously in the funding history of each community action agency).

Approximately $1,232,000 will be awarded in incentive grants in FY1971. Announcement of the remainder of FY1971 fundings will continue until the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1971. The cut-off date used for this publication is April 30, 1971.

Money amounts listed in this book are sometimes approximate. If the reader requires officially verified figures, they should be obtained directly from the appropriate reservation, public, private or federal source.

KEY

The following abbreviations are used to refer to funding sources and/or grantee programs.

AAA—Advanced Action Agency
BIA—Bureau of Indian Affairs
CAA—Community Action Agency
CAP—Community action program
COB—Carryover balance
DOL—Department of Labor
EDA—Economic Development Administration
FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
GED—General Education Development
HEW—Health, Education and Welfare
HUD—Housing and Urban Development
IBM—International Business Machines
ICAP—Indian Community Action Project
ITC—Inter-Tribal Council
ITCC—Inter-Tribal Council of California
ITCN—Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
MDTA—Manpower Development and Training Act
NAREP—Navajo Alcoholism Rehabilitation and Education Program
NAU—Northern Arizona University
NFS—Non-federal share
NOA—New obligational authority
NYC—Neighborhood Youth Corps
OEO—Office of Economic Opportunity
ONEO—Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity
PHS—Public Health Service
RDP—Rural Development Program
SBA—Small Business Administration
STAP—Special Technical Assistance Program
STOWW—Small Tribes of Western Washington
SUCAP—Southern Ute Community Action Program
TOA—Total obligational authority (level of approved program)
US—United States
USDA—United States Department of Agriculture
USET—United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.
VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America
WRIATC—Western Region Indian Alcoholism Training Center
YMCA—Young Men's Christian Association

AAA—Advanced Action Agency

An advanced action agency is a community action agency that has met certain criteria and subsequently receives its own training and technical assistance funds.

CAA—Community Action Agency

A community agency is the governing body of a state or federal Indian reservation or, in some cases, an Indian group or organization that administers the programs funded by OEO, and in many cases, by other public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations. This agency can contract with other agencies such as those mentioned above, and must be able to plan, develop, administer and evaluate a community action program.

CAP—Community Action Program

The community action program is the strategy used by the community action agency to produce change for Indian people. This strategy usually combines the many federal, state, local, private and public resources in its comprehensive attack of the conditions relating to poverty. (Although CAA and CAP mean different things, these terms are used interchangeably.)

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICS USED ON PAGES 76-221 (COMMUNITIES IN ACTION SECTION)

Social Information Figures

Three statistics from the community information form (CAP 5) submitted by a CAA (or AAA) to OEO in its funding requests are used in this publication. These are 1) the percentage of families with income less than $3,000 per year; 2) the unemployment rate for males and females; 3) the percentage of substandard housing. Grantees compute these statistics from a variety of sources and update them periodically through their outreach program surveys. The statistics used in this publication may vary from other published sources. These statistics were supplied and/or checked by local CAA and tribal personnel. The figures in this publication are intended to be used as the best possible indicator available of the current situation.

The incidence of underemployment of Indian families and the percentage of persons whose employment is seasonal were for the most part not available for this publication. It should be pointed out, however, that both of these factors are significant to the employment situation of American Indians.

Current Funding Year

OEO Indian Division grantees are funded for 12 month "program years" which do not necessarily coincide with either the calendar year or the OEO fiscal year. There are twelve program year beginning dates coinciding with the first day of the month that are used by Indian programs. This staggered refunding management system accounts for some of the variations of funds listed in this book. The CAAs and AAAs are the sources of information for both the programmatic listings and the levels of approved funding for these programs.

Current and Annual OEO Funding Levels

Several terms will explain the figures shown for current and annual OEO funding levels. They are new obligational authority (NOA), carryover balance (COB), and total obligational authority (TOA).

NOA—this term refers to new funds only and is rounded off in all instances.

COB—these are funds not obligated in the prior program year and are carried forward to the current program year.

TOA—this is the sum of NOA and COB and is the level of approved program.

The **current** funding level shown for the CAA and AAA programs is TOA, and the source is the programs themselves.

The OEO **annual** fundings levels are NOA figures. The source for these was an OEO multi-year tracking report printout.

For many CAAs, the annual funding level for 1970 is shown as significantly lower than the funding levels for previous years. The reason for the lower figure in 1970, in most instances, can be attributed to the fact that HEW began to fund Indian Head Start programs in that year. Previously, Head Start was funded by OEO.

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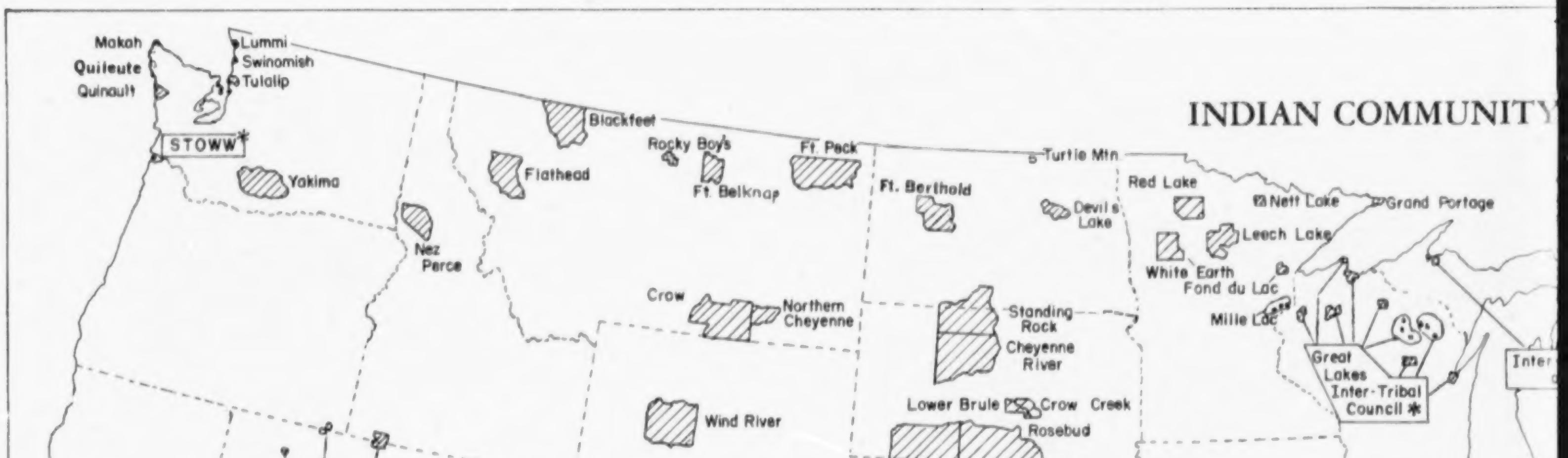
INDIAN COMMUNITY
Makah
Quileute
Quinault
Lummi
Swinomish
Tulalip
STOWW *
Yakima
Blackfeet
Flathead
Nez Perce
Rocky Boys
Ft. Belknap
Ft. Peck
Crow
Northern Cheyenne
Wind River
Ft. Berthold
Turtle Mtn
Devils Lake
Standing Rock
Cheyenne River
Lower Brule
Crow Creek
Rosebud
Pine Ridge
Santee-Sioux
Red Lake
Nett Lake
Grand Portage
White Earth
Leech Lake
Fond du Lac
Mille Lac
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council *
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada *
Inter-Tribal * Council of California
Uintah & Ouray
Ute Mtn.
Southern Ute
Havasupai
Hualapai
Navajo
Hopi
Jicarilla
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council
Santo Domingo
Laguna
Zuni
Acoma
Isleta
Sandoval County Indian Pueblos
Oklahoma Rural *
Colorado River
Quechan
White Mtn. Apache
Salt R.
Gila River
San Carlos
Papago
Pascua Yaqui
Mescalero
Choctaw
ALASKA
Metlakatla
Scale
100
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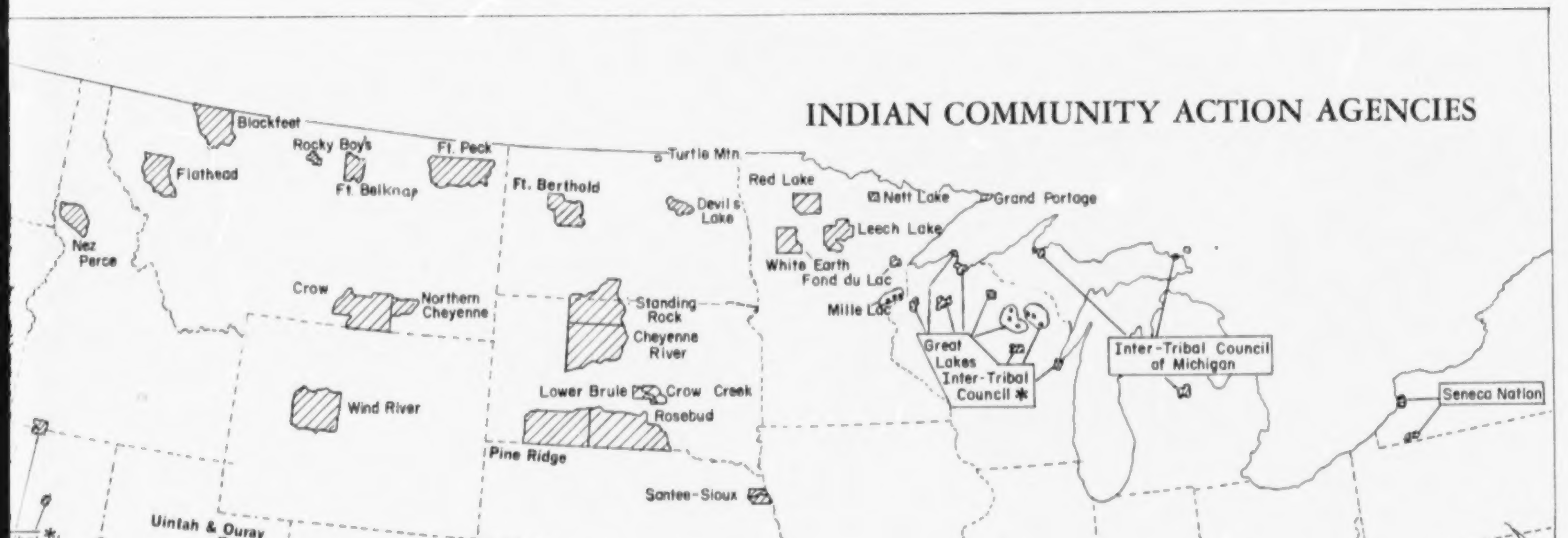
INDIAN COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
Blackfeet
Rocky Boys
Ft. Peck
Flathead
Ft. Belknap
Turtle Mtn.
Ft. Berthold
Red Lake
Nett Lake
Grand Portage
Devils Lake
Leech Lake
Nez Perce
White Earth
Fond du Lac
Mille Lac
Crow
Northern Cheyenne
Standing Rock
Cheyenne River
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council *
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan
Wind River
Lower Brule
Crow Creek
Rosebud
Seneca Nation
Pine Ridge
Santee-Sioux
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Southern Ute
Havasupai
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Hopi
Hualapai
Jicarilla
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council
Eastern Band of Cherokee
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Laguna
Zuni
Acoma
Isleta
Sandoval County Indian Pueblos
Oklahoma Rural *
Colorado River
White Mtn. Apache
Salt R.
Gila River
San Carlos
Papago
Pascua Yaqui
Mescalero
Choctaw
Seminole
Miccosukee
tlakatla
100
200 miles
Scale

MAP LEGEND

Only Indian reservations having OEO-funded community action programs are shown on the map.

In some cases, one Community Action Agency includes several reservations or several Indian communities. CAAs with more than one reservation are indicated by a box surrounding the name and lines are drawn to member reservations. CAAs with a membership too scattered or too complex to be indicated in detail on a map of this scale are marked with an asterisk (*). An explanation is given below for all of these CAAs.

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council — This council includes the Pueblos of Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Taos, and Tesuque in New Mexico. Their total resident population is 3,902. The eight pueblos are indicated on the map as a group.

Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council — The membership of this Inter-Tribal Council includes the Bad River, Forest County, Lac Courte Orielles, Lac Du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Oneida, Red Cliff, St. Croix, and Stockbridge-Munsee Reservations, all of which are in Wisconsin and are indicated on the map. The Winnebago Reservation, consisting of 290 acres of trust land and 3,835 acres of restricted fee allotment throughout 10 Wisconsin counties, is also a member but its lands are not indicated on the map.

Inter-Tribal Council of California — ITCC represents Indian reservations, rancherias and Indian organizations throughout the state. Individual membership numbers approximately 10,500 from 35 tribal groups and 26 Indian organizations. ITCC's largest member reservation is Hoopa Valley which covers 86,974 acres. Many of the rancherias occupy less than 30 acres. Member Indian organizations include off-reservation, terminated, or urban Indian groups.

Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan — Membership includes Isabella Reservation in the center of Michigan's lower peninsula and Bay Mills and Hannahville Reservations in the upper peninsula. All three reservations are indicated on the map.

Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada — ITCN has a membership of 11 reservations and 12 colonies throughout the state. On the map, only the 11 reservation members are indicated. These include Duck Valley, Duckwater, Fallon, Goshute, Fort McDermitt, Moapa, Pyramid Lake, Summit Lake, South Fork, Walker River and Yomba. The colonies (not indicated on the map) include Battle Mountain, Carson, Dresslerville, Elko, Ely, Fallon, Las Vegas, Lovelock, Reno-Sparks, Winnemucca, Woodfords, and Yerington.

Oklahoma Rural — The Oklahoma Rural Development Programs of the Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity have a membership of 20,000 Indians scattered throughout 11 counties in eastern Oklahoma. There are no Indian reservations in Oklahoma.

Sandoval County Indian Pueblos — This CAA has a participating membership of six Indian Pueblos. These pueblos, located in north-central New Mexico primarily along the Rio Grande and the Jemez River, include Cochiti, Jemez, Sandia, San Felipe, Santa Ana and Zia.

Seminole — The Seminole CAA includes the Hollywood, Brighton, and Big Cypress Indian Reservations in the State of Florida. All of these reservations are indicated on the map.

Seneca — The Seneca CAA includes the Allegany and Cattaraugus Indian Reservations in western New York. These are indicated on the map.

STOWW — The Small Tribes of Western Washington has a membership of 8,227 individuals from 16 tribes. These tribes are located from the Washington-Canadian border on the north to the Washington-Oregon border on the south. They include Chehalis, Chinook, Cowlitz, Jamestown Clallam, Lower Elwha Clallam, Marietta Band of Nooksack, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Nooksack, Port Gamble Clallam, Saux-Suiattle, Skokomish, Snohomish, Squaxin Island, Stillaguamish, and Suquamish. None of these groups are indicated on the map.

designed by Ernest Moore, Jr., a Hopi from the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Parker, Arizona . . . Mr. Moore also contributed the drawings on pages 53, 79, 97, 131, 139, 145, 153, 163, 169, 171, 173, 175, 179, 183, 213, 214, 217 and 224.

Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc., thanks its secretarial staff for the long hours they spent typing and telephoning for this publication. The patience and cheerfulness these girls contributed to the project are greatly appreciated.